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# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

## HARRISBURG.

## State Legislature.

## Adjournment.

## AT LAST.

## The Speakers Elected.

## THANKS AND PROMISES.

## Presentations and Thanks.

HARRISBURG, May 27, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A.M.

The usual committees to notify the Governor and House of the readiness of the Senate to adjourn *sine die* were appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor:

The concluding paragraph of the message is as follows:

"The aggregate of the appropriations made by this bill [the appropriation bill] is about half a million in excess of what, in my opinion, it ought to be, under the present condition of the treasury; but in view of the late hour of night at which it was received, and the unusual length of the present session, I accept it as the least of two evils, and withhold not intending to be considered as committed to all its details."

JOHN W. GEARY.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER announced that in consequence of the expiration of his term as Speaker of the Senate, he became the duty of the Senate to proceed to the election of his successor.

The following named Senators voted for A. J. Brodhead.

Messrs. Albright, Buckalew, Crawford, Davis, Dechert, Dill, Duncan, Findlay, Knight, Miller, Nagle, Petriken, Purman, Randall, Rutan, Turner and Wallace (Speaker.)—17.

The following named Senators voted for J. S. Rutan:

Messrs. Anderson, Billingfelt, Brodhead, Brooke, Connell, Delamater, Evans, Graham, Henszey, Mumma, Osterhout, Warfel and White—13.

A. J. BRODHEAD having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected.

ADDRESS OR TAX REMITTED SPEAKER.

Mr. WALLACE, upon vacating the chair, said:

SENATORS: The session of 1871 is about to pass into history. The hour has come for me to surrender to you the symbol of authority your partiality conferred upon me when we met. For the support and encouragement you have given me in the performance of my duties I sincerely thank you.

In the arduous duties of the Chair I have erred as who has not, and have endeavored to be as prompt to acknowledge and correct them as I was prone to fail without your support.

In the preservation of what I considered to be the dignity of the Senate I may have wounded the sensibilities of individual Senators. If it be so I beg them to ascribe my errors, if such they be, to the weaker and not the baser portions of my nature, and to remember that he who fails to attempt the preservation of the decorum and dignity of this high place is unworthy to fill it.

With the last echo of the gavel at high noon to-day ends my ninth consecutive session in these halls, and in recurring to the memories of those years much presents itself that is pleasing and grateful; some things of passion and of bitterness have passed into sad memories too of those who have passed away, recollections of sympathy and of kindness, of enduring friendships, partisan struggles and vaulting ambition, make the checkered total of that brief cycle.

We now pass from our legislative duties to mingle with our constituents, to engage in the pursuit of our ordinary avocations, to receive the plaudits of the people or their merited condemnation. May it be the boast of each of us, that we rightfully performed it, true, confided to me, and my people sustain and support me.

With most earnest thanks for your favor and support, and with hearty wishes for the future welfare of each, I am ready to vacate the place I have but now forcibly filled.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER ELECT.

Mr. BRODHEAD was then conducted to the chair and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: I undertake the duties of this chair with a real distrust of my ability to perform its duties completely and well, for I have not been trained in public life, and am non familiar, as a student, with the rules of parliamentary bodies. But I shall bring to this service to which you have assigned me a fixed determination to be attentive, industrious, courteous and impartial, and thus to justify, as far as may be, the partiality, kindness and confidence of my friends, and I am sure that a sincere desire on my part to act faithfully and justly in this place, will be duly appreciated by you, and will make you to overbearance and charity in judging of my official conduct. Senators, I sincerely thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I desire the Senate to indicate a Senator to administer to me, as Speaker, the official oath of office.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker elect.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Mr. GRAHAM offered the following resolution, which read:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. William Wallace, late Speaker of the Senate, for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

On the passage of the resolution, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. CONNELL and Mr. BILLINGFELT, and were as follows, viz:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Albright, Anderson, Billingfelt, Brooke, Buckalew, Connell, Crawford Davis, Dechert, Delamater, Dill, Duncan Evans, Findley, Graham, Henszey, Kerr, Knight, Miller, Nagle, Osterhout, Petriken, Purman, Randall, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White and Brodhead, Speaker—29.

*Nays*—Mr. Mumma—1.

The usual votes of thanks to the other officers were passed unanimously.

The hour of twelve having arrived the SPEAKER adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Being the last day of the Session.

Mr. HEWITT offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerks of the House for their courtesy and attention during the Session, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution of thanks to James H. Webb, Speaker of the House, for the fair and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present Session. Passed unanimously.

The usual committees to wait upon the Governor and the Senate, to inform them that the House was ready to adjourn *sine die*, were appointed.

Mr. SKINNER offered a resolution tendering thanks to all the officers of the House for their attention to their business. Passed unanimously.

Mr. ELLIOTT tendered the thanks of the House to the Speaker in a brief speech.

Mr. STRANG, on the part of the House, presented the Speaker with a gold watch and chain, in a few eloquent remarks.

Mr. MARSHALL, in a pleasant speech, presented a large photograph of the Speaker to that officer. This picture was handsomely framed.

Mr. RINEHEL, on the part of Chief Clerk Selfridge, presented the Speaker with a gold bound gavel, with appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. STRANG, for the page boys, presented Chief Clerk Selfridge with a silver water pitcher.

Mr. MANN made a farewell speech, in which he highly complimented the Speaker, and spoke feelingly of his fellow-members.

Mr. PFLEGER presented, from the door keepers to Chief Clerk Selfridge, a gold headed cane.

Mr. REINEHL, for the transcribing clerks, presented Chief Clerk Selfridge with a case of articles of silver table service.

Mr. CUMMINGS asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a "little, small, brief statement," and failed in an attempt to pass his "little resolution" for the election of a Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. SMALL, President clerk, in appropriate remarks, presented the Speaker with a silver mounted inkstand, with suitable inscriptions.

Mr. STRANG said he endorsed fully the views of the Governor.

Two thousand copies of the general laws of this session were ordered for the members.

Speaker Webb adjourned the House *sine die* in a speech.

*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*

To me it is both with pleasure and regret that the time of our separation has arrived, I feel grateful that our labors have terminated and that we are once more to return to our families and friends, and again mingle among our constituents, who have the right to examine our acts and judge us accordingly. Upon the other hand the associations here have been pleasant; the uniform courtesy which I have received at the hands of the members, and the very intimate relations that at this time exist between many of the members and myself, are such that I can only take their leave with feeling of regret; their remembrance will not be forgotten, but will endure to the end of life.

When I assumed the responsibility of presiding over your deliberations, I promised to discharge its duties faithfully and impartially. This promise I have tried to fulfill: at times, however, amidst excitement and debate I am well aware mistakes have been committed, but to err is human. To all the officers of the House I return my sincere thanks for the manner in which their several duties have been performed, and especially to the very able corps of clerks who have had charge of the business of the House. Without their aid and assistance, the business of the House would have been delayed and the labors of the members increased, and I am very free to say the errors and mistakes of the presiding officers, increased. Sincerely hoping that one and all, both members and officers, may have a long, happy and peaceful life in the future, I will now bid you an affectionate farewell, and perform my last duty as a member of the House of Representatives by declaring this House adjourned without day.

## PITTSTON.

## The Mine Fire.

## BRINGING UP THE VICTIMS

## The Dead and Living.

## FULL PARTICULARS.

PITTSTON, May 28, 2:30 P. M.—All the men in the mine, thirty-eight in number, have been brought up, eighteen dead. At half-past twelve last night the people succeeded in effecting an entrance into the bottom of the shaft, and brought to the surface Andrew Morgan. They also found Hiram Curtiss sitting with his face in the water. At 12 45 they sent up word that the men had barricaded themselves in, and sent up a cage for more men and tools.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

This morning the excitement in the shaft is greater than ever. Up to eight o'clock twenty-four men had been brought to the top, of which number six were dead. All were insensible when brought out. Only two have so far recovered as to give an account of themselves. Morgan, the first discovered, is still alive, though his case is quite doubtful. He is still unconscious. Exploring parties are compelled to proceed with the utmost caution, and are frequently driven out by powder vitiated with the foul gases. At 10 A. M. thirty men had been brought out, ten of whom were dead and 11 dying. More than one or two remained in the mine. Every one of the men brought up for the past two hours were found lying dead. The excitement is almost indescribable. Thousands of people are crowded around the mouth of the pit, and, in their eagerness to see and hear, are with difficulty kept outside the rope which is stretched around the shaft.

At the time of the explosion of the upper part of the shaft yesterday the shifts of miners were being changed and many of them were standing near the foot of the shaft when their companions were coming out. The alarm being given to Engineer McDermott he at once commanded the hoisting of those near the bottom of the mine and began to hoist the carriage, bringing with the first four trips several men. The hoisting of those next to the rivals reported, and while the eighth trip was being made the rope slipped off the pulley and all further means of escape was bound a possibility.

At one time a young lad at the bottom of the shaft 280 feet down saw a nervous twitching of the bell wire which the bell refused to respond to. Knowing that some fearful accident were aroused and he immediately ran into the east gang way several hundred yards and waited and watched for a circumstance. These two with Mr. Evans were the last to ascend from the pit. In an hour and a quarter after the explosion they reached the ground and men of all vocations in life began removing the half consumed timbers that obstructed the passage of the mouth of the shaft. No water (but from a small well) being available; it was drawn in wagons and tanks and sent for, a mile distant. Telegrams were also dispatched to Scranton and Wilk sbarre fire departments for assistance. The Scranton "Nayaug" steamer arrived at a quarter past three o'clock and about the same time came the hose companies of Pittston. The Wilkesbarre steamer followed soon after. By five o'clock the water had cooled the iron and wood near the foot and preparations were made to clear the mouth. In the meantime hundreds of women and children had congregated near the scene of the explosion, and their heart-rending cries pierced the air. At 6:40 the mouth of the mine had been sufficiently cleared down to 40 feet. He was kept down the first time for three minutes, and let down again, staying five minutes. Before the last ascent at 7 P. M. timber was brought to the mouth of the mine and a temporary frame work made to cover the opening.

A platform carriage was constructed and preparations made to enter at 8 P. M. Two men, David Harris and Wm. Jones, were let down about 20 feet. They had lights, bell ropes, water and tools. They removed the burned timber and charred coal, and were constructing a partition to secure an up and down current of air.

A few minutes previous to this Wm. Law was let down by a rope seventy-five feet into the shaft, but immediately on reaching bottom hoisting. A strong current of air came from the opening, carrying with it a thick cloud of smoke and other gases. Under the circumstances for the rescue of the miners continued to be pushed with the greatest vigor until 2:30, when, as above stated, the first man reached the top.

The fire originated by spontaneous combustion in the friction of the woodwork of the breaker.

STATEMENT OF A MINER.

Martin Cox a miner taken out of the pit makes the following statement: He went in at 7 A. M. My brother Robert cut through from one air way to another and turned on the water and miners began to come out. Before their shaft was up the air was so bad they couldn't work at all. This was about fifteen minutes before 5 and seven miners came up to the top 5 minutes before the fire was discovered. The first intimation we had of the fire was a rush through the mine as if there was an explosion. Joseph English, a miner, said, "Is that fire?" We were then working about 25 yards from the bottom of the shaft, on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft and saw the burning timbers before I

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.


## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
**DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.**
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
**ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.**

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼@111¼.

AT LAST the Legislature has adjourned. The session was a long and protracted one, and a large quantity of business was transacted.

IN WICKED Paris there are said to remain unburied in cellars and about public places many thousands of slain soldiers and insurgents. The heated term coming on these decaying bodies cannot fail to produce an epidemic, so that the punishment of Paris by Divine Providence seems not yet completed.

OUR military friends are arranging to award the brave soldier and hero, Major Gen. Meade, a hearty and cordial welcome to our city. The nation had no better soldier than Meade and we are glad that he is to be made feel that the loyal people of Allegheny county remember with gratitude his illustrious services to the Union cause during the rebellion.

THE *True Woman* is the name of a neat little monthly paper published in Baltimore. Its object is to oppose "by all suitable and womanly methods, the extension of suffrage to the women of our country." It has a list of some of the most brilliant women in the nation, who call on every one who favors the cause of true womanliness to aid them in sustaining it. The idea is to elevate the condition and increase the opportunities of women as much as possible, without trying to make men of them.

WHATEVER may be said of his ability or success as a military commander, General Robert Patterson cannot be accused of Republican proclivities. He is one of the oldest and most uncompromising Democrats in the city of Philadelphia. He never, during his long life, has voted any thing but a Democratic ticket, yet he is reported to have given utterance to the following words in a recent meeting of merchants held in Philadelphia: "I, though a Democrat, believe that God never made a purer or a better man than General Grant, because I believe that he, as President, always means and tries to do right." This is a high compliment, but it is also richly deserved, and coming from a life-long Democrat it possesses peculiar weight.

WHICH EVER way we turn, in whatever part of the cities we may be, we are greeted continually by the click of the stone cutter's chisel, the scrape of the mason's trowel or the noise of the carpenter's tools. Of the building of new houses there seems to be no end in Pittsburgh, and the character of these new edifices is much higher than it was, but a few years ago, in fact the taste for ornate architecture seems to be so strong among us that we look confidently for the day when we shall cease to be the smoky and become the architectural city.

A GREAT deal has been given to the soldiers by way of promises, but nothing in the way of performance by the Radical leaders. The Democracy now, as it has heretofore, demands for them a recognition of their rights and a due acknowledgement of their services, not in terms of glittering generality, but with substantial works to back them.—*Post.*

Since when, good neighbor, have you found such love for the "Lincoln satraps and hirelings?" If we are not mistaken Republicans have been very mindful of the debt due the brave soldiers, almost invariably selecting them for the high places of honor and profit within their gift. The bid of the Democracy for the favor and recognition of the soldier element is rather thin and comes in too late. But we may mistake our cotemporary's meaning for the Democrats have had warm feelings of admiration for the soldiers on the other side—not the boys in blue but the confederates in grey.

WHEN the formal re-union between the old and New School General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church was ratified in this city in November 1869, the re-united body resolved to raise a Memorial Fund of five millions of dollars. It was feared for some time that the resolution could not be carried into effect. We, however, never entertained any doubt upon the subject, and it is only about two months since we stated in these columns, that the re-united church was abundantly able to raise double the sum originally proposed. The result shows that we were not wide of the mark. The Committee of the Fund have reported to the Assembly in Chicago that the whole amount contributed is $7,607,499.91. The expense incurred in raising the fund amounts only to $11,175.63, a very small per centage for collecting. The net receipts therefore foot up the handsome sum of $7,596,324,28, more than two millions and a half over the amount originally proposed.

### FOUNTAINS.

We have, time and again, urged the erection of drinking fountains throughout our cities, and are glad to know that some little seems likely to be done soon in this matter. But, one fountain by the Pittsburgh Postoffice and another near the Allegheny Postoffice will not be sufficient. We need and should have free, running water within the easy reach of every one, no matter in what part of the city he may be. The noble Fountain Society of Philadelphia grew out of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the members of which were so convinced of the importance of an ample supply of drinking water that they incorporated as especial association for the purpose of procuring it. Can our society, of a similar nature, possibly find a nobler way of commencing their benevolent operations than by pushing ahead this matter? Fountains, such as they have in Philadelphia, providing for the wants of men, horses and dogs, would be the grandest monuments, and the most appropriate, that could be conceived to commemorate the work of the three kindred associations which are now seeking to aid young christians; to regulate the indiscriminate granting of licenses, and to alleviate the miseries of brutes. Nor would plenty of free fountains be the least powerful advocate that these societies could secure in their work, for they would stand as palpable evidences of the benevolence of Christians, of the uselessness of strong drink, and of the existence of a spirit of humanity towards the lower orders of creation. Can those three associations, then, afford to lose the opportunity thus offered them of putting up monuments in their honor and at the same time adding so much to the practical effect of their teaching? We think not and we trust that they will look, with our eyes, upon the subject.

To our minds an ever-welling spring of limpid water would be more effective than a temperance lecture on a street corner, and more men would drink from it than would ever be prevented from drinking strong waters by the suppression of a license. Now, if a man be parched or thirsty, as he is so liable to be in the hot summer weather, there is absolutely no place save a bar-room or a soda fountain, where he has a *right* to go to demand a drink. Until this state of things is changed, and every facility is offered for the avoidance of temptation, have any advocates of temperance a right to say we have done everything we could for our cause, and it is not our fault if it does not succeed!

### THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION

Is the name of a new society having its headquarters in New York, and ramifying throughout all sections of the country, which will, if properly conducted, become one of the noblest of the humane institutions of our land. Nor do the high characters of its corporators admit of a doubt as to the correctness of their intentions or their ability to carry them out. The Hon. Horatio Seymour is President, while the list of Vice-Presidents and Directors embraces many prominent and respected names of citizens of various parts of the nation, such, for instance, as President Dwight, Governor Hayes, Wm. H. Aspinwall, etc.

The National Congress on Penitentiary and Prison Reform, which met in Cincinnati in October, 1870, resolved that a National Prison Association should be formed, and, in consequence, a committee was appointed, with Governor Seymour as chairman, by whom a charter was prepared, which has been legalized by the Legislature of New York. This charter defines the objects of the Association to be "the amelioration of the laws in relation to public offences and offenders, and the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced; the improvement of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country * * * and the care of, and providing suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners, and especially such as may or shall have given evidence of a reformation of life.

This will show how noble and important are the aims of the Society, and how humane and charitable is the work which it is its purpose to perform.

The Secretary of this Association is the Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., who is well known in this vicinity, having been at one time a Professor in Washington and Jefferson College, and has recently been appointed Commissioner by President Grant.

### CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

The political campaign we have now fairly entered into will be one of the most interesting and exciting that has ever marked the history of our Commonwealth. The struggle will be determined doubtless in favor of the Republican party, but no good citizen should imagine for an instant that victory will be obtained without very hard work. All must be up and doing; each must contribute his share of labor in bringing about the desired triumphant result. Grant's re-election in 1872 will depend largely if not altogether on the result of the forthcoming election in this State, so that those who recognize the importance of a continuation of his successful administration of national affairs, and whose privilege it is to participate in the present campaign, should realize the great and urgent necessity for a vigorous active canvass. We cannot afford to lose one vote. A slight falling off in the vote or change of opinion in each of the election districts of the State, would throw success to the opposition. The people should be educated up to the importance of the canvass and the grave issues involved. In no better way can this be done than by circulating good and true Republican journals in every district. A reading community generally, if not invariably, vote correctly—through conviction and not partisan prejudice. Let each citizen then, interested in the welfare of his nation and the success of our ticket next Fall, make proper exertion to have placed in the hands of his neighbors a good Republican journal, such for instance as the daily or weekly GAZETTE, which will faithfully record the progress of the campaign and constantly and conscientiously advocate the principles of the great and powerful Republican party, and at the same time expose the fallacious and dangerous doctrines of the opposition. The weekly GAZETTE is one of the best family papers in the country, and is besides the cheapest, and we flatter ourselves that wheresoever it may largely circulate in the coming campaign an old fashioned and increased Republican vote may be safely expected.

### ARE THEY HONEST?

In an article in Friday's *Post* of this city, we find the following, "It (the Democratic party) always declared its unalterable devotion to obedience to law, and that it only sought redress in the manner prescribed by the constitution, and the laws thereunder. To the Radical party we have to look for the *violent overthrow* of constitutional rights." For intensely warm weather reading we must confess that this is refreshingly cool. We would like to ask our neighbor, when the Democratic party acknowledged publicly and fairly that ANY law had been constitutionally adopted by what they choose to term the Radical party? When did the *Post* come to the conclusion that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution were LAW? We ask in all candor, whether the burden of the Democratic song for the last nine years has not been that *all laws* passed by a "sectional congress," were illegal? Whether the boast of Frank Blair in his Brodhead letter "that the *bogus* laws of the carpet-baggers should be torn to tatters and the work of reconstruction be commenced anew," was not the cause of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Democratic party? Did they not denounce the "legal tender act," the "draft acts," all the acts for the issuing of Government bonds to provide means by which the life of the nation might be spared? Was not the cry "not a man, not a man, not a dollar, not a dollar to this usurping, radical party of vandals," their tocsin of war during the entire rebellion? "The Constitution as it WAS, Bogus government," and other such stuff was the very meat and drink that they fed on. After time has demonstrated the correctness of the measures adopted, in spite of their opposition, and when the whole world has been outspoken in their praise of our wise management, whilst environed with a "sea of trouble," the Democratic party come with a whine, and say "we were only making fun when we denounced your acts as illegal and yourselves as tyrants. "We always intended to obey the laws, we never sought to upset the servile carpet-bagging radicals and begin the work of reconstruction anew" as the National Democratic Convention in endorsing Frank Blair declared. Now, before we can be brought to think them honest, and be willing to trust them, we want a specific declaration from their national organization that all the laws passed during the last ten years are *legal and binding.* That the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution are always binding, and in full force and effect, as if they were adopted by the whole number of States, and during a Democratic administration. Then, when they shall have done this, we will look around us and enquire whether an old tried and faithful servant, one who, through much trial and tribulation has committed no wrong, who has conducted the great affairs of our country with such signal ability, and with such undeviating success, whether such a one is not infinitely to be preferred to that other, who through the nations struggle for life, could find no better work to do, than heaping coals of fire upon the heads of those devoted to the cause of saving the nation.

### KANSAS IN 1871.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, Kansas, May 26.

When people meet one another, it is a very common thing to talk about the weather, and I shall follow the good old custom. The past winter was very dry, so far as rain was concerned, but we had frequent little snow storms. The aggregate fall of snow probably amounted to fifteen inches, the melting of which saturated the ground with moisture sufficiently and insured fine crops almost independent of spring rains. The spring opened early, and has been, so far dry and warm, with a few exceptional days. We have had some fine showers, however, but not enough to make floods in the streams. There have been a few frosts since March, but not hard enough to kill the peaches, except on some low grounds. Of fruit of all kinds there will be as much as the trees can sustain. The fruit holds good here as it does anywhere else, that high grounds are the best for fruit.

The wheat crop is splendid. The fall, the winter and the spring have all been favorable. The harvest will begin before the middle of June. Corn, oats and potatoes start finely, and the promise now is of a year of remunerable abundance. The breadth sown and planted is greatly in advance of any former year. As the farmers clear themselves of the embarrassments of their original purchase, and of building expenses, they are able to extend their enclosures and bring many more acres of prairie under the plough. Moreover the number of farmers is rapidly increasing.

One of the marked peculiarities of this State is the number of towns and the rapidity of their growth. Our own little "city" of Perry, (by a late general law it is a city of the third class, with a Mayor, Council, etc.,) has doubled since I first stopped here two years ago; but I could name scores of others which are growing far more rapidly. The larger cities, such as Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, Ottawa, Fort Scott, Atchison, Emporia, and others are expanding just now, probably faster than in any former year. As this can hardly be called a manufacturing State, it seems strange how so large an urbane population can be sustained; but they all seem to be busy at something, and very few are out of employment of some kind.

But manufacturing of many kinds is prosecuted here. Send what people in the old States would be apt to imagine. Iron bridges, steam engines, mill machinery, wagons, carriages, stoves, and a thousand other things are made here already, and new works are going into operation constantly. Among the rest there is a large silk-weaving establishment some forty miles south of Lawrence, in the southern part of Franklin county, established some two or three years ago by Monsieur E. V. De Boisstere, an opulent and eccentric Frenchman, which he calls Valeton (pronounced *Val-le-tong*). He is the head of a community, like that at Economy, in Beaver county, Pa. He purchased 3,200 acres of splendid land, and has already expended about $50,000 in improvements of various kinds. A silk factory of red limestone is already up, and partly stocked with machinery. Last year 32,000 yards of silk velvet trimmings were made, and this year looms for the manufacture of all varieties of silk goods will be put in operation. They are on the way from Bordeaux now. Seed for 20,000 white mulberry trees were planted last year, and this spring 8,000 were set out as standards, which are flourishing finely. The common black mulberry is indigenous here, and grows with great luxuriance in our forests. So far Monsieur Boisstere has imported his raw silk from France, Japan and China; but hereafter he expects to supply himself (or themselves) from his own cocoonery. He is quite confident of success, as the climate is well suited to silkworms, and the mulberry grows more vigorously than it does in France. He has large funds and other property in Paris, which he is somewhat afraid will be confiscated by the lawless scoundrels who have the control there now. For these facts I am mainly indebted to Wilson Shannon Jr., Esq., editor of the Democratic *Standard*, of Lawrence, partly from an extended publication in that paper, and partly from an interview soon after his return from Valeton. We feel kindly towards our Democratic friends in this State; for there are hardly enough of them to make a whole some outside pressure.

This silk experiment is very interesting as it will at least test the adaptibility of this immense central region to that important industry.

Immigrants flow in this spring with an unabated, perhaps increasing, tide. I have had occasion to travel a little during the past few days on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and was astonished at the multitudes who are travelling westward. But that is only one avenue, and perhaps not the greatest.

I am old enough to have seen the early settlements of western Pennsylvania and Ohio has been almost settled within my recollections; nothing strikes my mind with more force than the contrast between the settlement of that region and this. Here we have everything essential to an advanced civilization at once while all the dull non-progressive elements of older communities are sifted out and left behind. Even now we are decidedly in advance of your country towns and rural districts in educational institutions, both materially and intellectually. Could some of your rural population travel along our Kansas roads and see the neat and commodious district school houses, and could the people of your villages see the elegant buildings which some of our five-year old towns have erected costing from five to twenty-five thousand dollars, for the accommodation of their graded common schools, it might give them more elevated ambitious notions.

By the way, did it ever occur to you that it is this tremendous stream of emigration to this region, of which Kansas is only a part, which makes it difficult to keep the Republican party in the ascendant in the old States? In Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota there are more Republicans than there is any political necessity for. The same intelligence and progressive spirit which make them Republicans, cause many of them to change their habitations and endeavor to better their worldly condition by emigration. Some Democrats come west, but by no means so large a proportion as of the other party.

There is probably no State in the entire Union where railroad building is going on so rapidly as in Kansas. In these great works very much eastern capital is invested, but the people here are themselves doing more towards this great interest, according to their means, than any I ever knew. Sometimes I think they are going too fast; but when I see those localities which have done the work more prosperous in every way than others which have done less, or perhaps nothing, I change my mind. When I was here three years ago it was the boast of the people that they had more than six hundred miles of railroad within the State. Now the number of miles cannot be much short of two thousand. They are beginning to be felt as necessary to every section, just as common roads were regarded as necessities in the early days of the eastern States. It is not at all difficult, and not very expensive, to build railroads in this State, and the people are accustomed to public expenditures which would have startled their fathers of New England, New York or Pennsylvania. What I have stated in regard to school houses and railroads, and to which I might add churches, attest this.

When I lived in Pennsylvania I regarded Kansas as being away out on the extreme border; but now I feel that I am in the centre of this great country, which is literally true, for this is the geographical centre of the United States, and the intense life and spirit of progress extending from this to the Pacific shores are felt here nearly as much as the more populous and wealthy communities east of us. The human tide is not only gathering around us but rushing past us, and when an equilibrium is reached, and that tide shall cease to flow, my impression is that what will then be west of this spot which I now occupy will be greater than that which will then be east of it—projected on a grander scale, built upon broader and solider foundations, containing all the elements of material, mental and moral progress, and free from the sluggish and retarding elements which mingle so largely in the composition of all old and comparatively fixed communities. A new and more energetic type of mankind will grow, is growing, rapidly but almost imperceptibly in the splendid region which stretches from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Kansas may justly claim to be the centre of the Union, and the garden, the beauty-spot of this region; but Colorado, divided equally as it is, into plains and mountains—both magnificent—may in a few years be more than its peer in intelligence, energy, wealth and influence, while Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington may throw all south and east of them into the shade. Their capabilities are only beginning to be seen and understood. J. C.

### GENERALITIES.

THEY have a patent pavement in Cincinnati, which they call the poultice, on account of its consistency.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* doesn't seem to have determined to which ring of the Democratic party it belongs.

NEXT season Fred Douglas will lecture on San Domingo. Rev. E. E. Hale has a good lecture. Mark Twain has half a mind to try it again. John Hay has three lectures. Richard Grant White has one, and Miss Kate Reignolds has one.

MR. ERASTUS BROOKS, of the *Express*, says his paper is not among the oldest of the living journals of New York city, but since its establishment in 1836, more than sixty daily papers have been started and have died there, after losing at least twenty millions of dollars.

A SHORT time since we made reference to the Schoharie (N. Y.) Radii. The Rochester *Democrat* and *Chronicle* corrects us. It says the name of the paper is the Canajoharie Radii. To us this sounds very much like a conundrum. We accept it as such, and unhesitatingly reply that we know of no Jo Harie that can, or that would if he could.—*Courier-Journal.*

AS Mr. Edward Merrill, of East Lyme, Mass., was quietly enjoying a pork steak at his own table, his teeth encountered some infrangible object therein. The object was ejected and examined—it proved to be a small diamond, oval shaped and handsome, supposed to have got into the salt somehow or other. This is probably the richest pork stew as yet upon record.

A BOSONIAN who resided in Paris throughout the German siege, but has since returned home, states that fully five hundred thousand people, native and foreign, left the city after the Commune troubles began. The Frenchmen left for the sake of keeping out of the affray. It was melancholy to observe the stillness and loneliness of streets where the business places were closed.

A CONTRIBUTOR to one of the New York weeklies insists that Adam was not the first man. Our recollection is that Adam always maintained that he was the first man, and we can never be made to believe that a gentleman of his standing in society would have lied about such a trifle as that.—*Courier-Journal.* We cannot see that there are any grounds for putting on so much style, for we are certain that Adam, during his long life never was induced to even look at a *Courier-Journal.*

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTAY, a keen observer, has gone down to Maine, and taken lodgings at the Falmouth House, Portland, expressly for the purpose of watching the operation of "the Maine Law," and of making up a truthful report thereon for the benefit of the British Parliament. The New York *Tribune* tells Mr. McCarthy beforehand what he will discover. He will find plenty of liquor sold upon the sly in back rooms and cellars. If he should want a glass of wine or spirits he will have no difficulty in getting it.

A GOOD deal is said about General Grant accepting little tokens of the respect and esteem in which he is held, although he did not originate the custom, as the following extract from a Pittsburgh paper, of July 20th 1816 will show: "We understand that Mr. James Riddle of this place has forwarded to Major General ANDREW JACKSON a pair of full dress military boots, finished in the best style, as a specimen of the excellence of Pittsburgh manufacture, and as a testimony of respect for the distinguished services of the hero of New Orleans."

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for little girls in Paris, maintained by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, was recently broken up by a revolt of the pupils against the substitution by the Commune of three lay mistresses for their former teachers. The girls cried back in chorus, "Give us back the Sisters," and the oldest pupils, aged from eight to twelve years, upset the forms and threw the books and slates about the room. This scene was repeated the next day, and order was only restored by the expulsion of nearly five-sixths of the scholars, the number in attendance having been reduced from three hundred and fifty to sixty pupils.

### THE SUNNY SOUTH.

THE Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald* of the 17th says. "Col. Dicky, of the firm of Morris T. Dicky & Co., St. Louis, while traveling with a companion in a buggy, was shot by a robber, near Clarksville, and dangerously wounded.

MR. J. W. CLARK, treasurer of Fairfield county, South Carolina, informed a man named Du Bose, that the time for collecting delinquent taxes had expired, an altercation ensued, Du Bose knocked Clark down, who was then shot by W. D. Aiken, a cousin of Du Bose. The citizens refused to assist the sheriff in arresting Aiken, who made his escape.—*Charleston Daily Republican.*

In the Lexington City Court on Saturday, Mrs. E. J. Peers was declared to be of unsound mind. The only tangible evidence to that effect, as appears from the report, was that a witness swore to having once heard her say that "she believed that the colored people would before long be superior to the white people and be rulers in the land." The jury gave their verdict without retiring.

A GENTLEMEN who has recently traveled through Franklin county and some portions of the counties of Henry and Patrick, Virginia, reported to the editor of the Lynchburg *News* that the people there are suffering severely for the want of money, and in many cases lack the commonest necessaries of life. Very few can boast of the comforts, and none any of the luxuries of life. It is difficult in many neighborhoods to get a meal and lodging and horse feed.

MR. L. F. ROGERS, fifty seven years of age, an old and well-known citizen of New Orleans, was found dead in his bed, at his residence, No. 110 Gravier street, at 3 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, with a Colt's revolver, in his right hand, one barrel of which was discharged. His head and face were covered with blood from a wound in the side of his head. He left a letter addressed to Mr. McMasters, stating that in case anything serious should happen to him, to send what money he had in his hands to his sister, Mrs. Julia Cutler, Middlebury, Vermont. It is thought that he committed suicide sometime during Tuesday night. Ill health and pecuniary embarrassment are supposed to have been the cause of the act.

The Meridian *Mercury* of May 20th has an account of a murder which took place last Tuesday week at Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi. The murdered man was known as Bill Bethney, a white man and a Republican. The murder occurred at the house of Bethney's sister, a widow. The negro was staying with and working for her. Bethney was dissatisfied with the arrangement for certain reasons, and had said the negro must leave. The sister, perhaps, had consented to dismiss her black paramour, and have nothing further to do with him. Bethney and the woman were talking together at the gate; the negro was in the house. He suddenly appeared at a window with a gun and fired a fatal shot from which Bethney soon expired. The murderer has made his escape.

SOME time ago a gentleman from a Southern city moved to Paducah, Ky., engaged in business and realized so well from it that he concluded to take a trip to Germany. Now the merchant had a confidential clerk whom he thought so much of that he took him along, paying all expenses, making with his (the merchant's) wife and daughter a pleasant little party. The four arrived on the shores of the Old World, and the Kentuckian tells the rest of the story: "The young man having nothing else to do devoted his whole time and attention to the female portion of the firm, and, in fact, made himself a necessity to the happiness of them both. Fatherland was reached at last, and after a brief time occupied in visiting and sight-seeing, the young man expressed a desire to return to 'Merica. His employer was not ready to return—the young man was, and the next morning the employer waked to find his wife, daughter and clerk *non est inventus.* They had taken passage in a vessel for America, and the husband, now nearly a maniac, is scouring this country in search of them."

### Unfortunates.

Soon after the close of the rebellion, a large number of Southerners who embraced the "lost cause," embittered by the result of the war, determined to emigrate. Two colonies were formed—one in Mexico, and the other in Brazil. The fate of these colonies is almost identical. After years of suffering and privation, those who could, came back to the United States, glad to return with life. From Brazil, many were sent back at the expense of the Government, and a few—either ashamed to return, or unwilling to acknowledge their mistake—still drag out a miserable existence in the lands of their penance rather than adoption. The experience of the Brazilian colony has been the hardest and saddest. Most of those who remain in Rio Janeiro are reduced to beggary. One of these emigrants, who had been an influential man in the South, a prominent politician, and Mayor of his native city, sells bad spirits to thieves in low groggeries. The fate of these emigrants cannot but awake general sympathy in their favor.

### Plague at Buenos Ayres.

At last accounts from Buenos Ayres, there was a slight diminution in the violence of the plague that has prevailed at that place since the beginning of February. In a population of over 200,000 it is estimated that over 25,000 have fallen victims of yellow fever, and there are at least 15,000 more sick, of whom the majority will probably perish. The average number of deaths during the week ending April 15th, was more than 450 per day. The highest number reached during one day was on Sunday, April 9th, when there were 749 deaths; the lowest number was on Thursday, April 13th, when there were 267 deaths. The proportion slightly increased the succeeding day. There are probably no more than 40,000 inhabitants remaining in the city. About three fourths have fled to Montevideo or to the country within a circumference 50 miles from Buenos Ayres. Those who remained behind were the poor people, who exhibited a strange indifference to their fate. Strict quarantine regulations have been adopted, and so effectually have they been executed that almost all communication with the city has ceased. Both Mr. Kirk, the American Minister, and Mr. Clapp, the American Consul, have sought refuge in the country. It is gratifying to know that, in this calamity, the American residents of the city have stood by each other to a commendable extent. It is said that there is little prospect of a material decrease in the violence of the epidemic before the end of the present month.

THE Chenoa, Ill., *Times* learns that a boy named Amer—adopted son of a gentleman of that name—met with his death in a singular manner in Fairbury, on Tuesday. Having occasion to pass near a hot-bed, he by some means stumbled and fell among the glass. A piece of the shivered glass, some seven or eight inches in length, and tapering in form, was thrust between his ribs, piercing his heart and causing his death in two minutes.


### HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

You have observed posted up around the city placards of hard rubber trusses, which are said to retain any rupture, however severe, with the additional advantage that they will not rust or corrode. Dr. Keyser, at 167 Liberty street, has these, as well as every other kind of truss that may be needed for the relief and cure of hernia or rupture of the bowels. Let the afflicted remember as they go along that Dr. Keyser's after all is the place. If you want cheap trusses, from two dollars and upwards, the doctor has them, as well as the best and highest quality that can be procured in the United States.

To the ruptured, there is nothing of equal importance to have a well fitting and properly adjusted instrument, therefore let not persons who have a breach or rupture waste valuable time in trying useless and inefficient remedies, when a sure and absolute relief can be obtained at Dr Keyser's Truss Depot, 167 Liberty street, which is at the same time an office for the cure of every chronic disease. Cut this advertisement out, so that you can remember the place. my23

### NOW THEY ARE FRESH.

Fresh arrival—Just received, 50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water, 25 cases of Hathorf Saratoga Water, 10 cases of High Rock Congress Water, 10 barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. James E. Burns a Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (old st. Clair.)

N. B.—Where you will find the finest Minera Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York city.

Remember at James E. Burns a Co.'s, cor. Penn and Sixth streets. my29

### YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the terrines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your own fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

WILLIAM

165, 167 and 169 Fed

AT 37½ CENTS.

Pure Mohair Alpacas,

Having bought a manufacturer's stock of the above pure Mohair Alpacas, I am enabled to offer them at a great bargain.

All the Latest Novelties in Dress Goods at very Low Prices.

12½c. Plain Black and Figured Grenadines.
12½c. Beautiful styles Light Delaines.
12½c. Wash Poplins. Mixtures of all colors.
25c. Plain and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
25c. Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
25 and 31½c. Beautiful Cheney Mixed Mohairs.
37½ and 50c. Brilliant Mohairs, an extra bargain.
10c. Good 4-4 Bleached Muslins.
12½c. Kentucky Jeans.

Plain and Fancy

JAPANESE SILK ROBES,

ALL COLORS.

Glace and Gros Grain Black Silks.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Dress Silks.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Linens and Nankeens for Men and Boy's Wear.

AT POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

SUITS, SUITS,

Lawn Suits,

Linen Suits.

MOORHOUSE

& CARSTEN,

21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of

Lawn and Linen Suits,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES

IN

Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

Spring Shawls,

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

LACE CURTAINS AND NETS,

Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,

AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue.

WHOLESALE.

Morganstern & Co.,

78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE.
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE.
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSHILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of

PIQUES,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

Embroideries all widths.

ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS.
ARAGO COLLARS.
BOZ COLLARS.
DICKENS COLLARS.

SPOOL COTTONS.

ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.

Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MORGANSTERN & CO.,

ap26:23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—All persons owning property between Liberty street and the Allegheny River, and between the Point and the Seventh street, are requested to leave the deeds of their property at this office for the purpose of having them regis ered in accordance with Section 4 of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act Providing for the Registry of Lots in the City of Pittsburgh."

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of all owners of houses and lots, or tracts of ground, to furnish forthwith descriptions of their property to the Engineer to aid him in making up his book of plans, and whensoever such descriptions shall have been furnished, and the certificate of the Engineer or his assistant shall be received, no property so returned shall be subject to sale for taxes or other municipal crime thereafter to occur as lien of record the con, except as in the name of the owner returned; a d after recovery of suit and service of the writ on him, as in case of a summons after fraud, or other appropriate writ, should this be neglected or omitted, or not complied with as promptly as may be deemed necessary to insure the early completion of the plans; then after one months' notice by public advertisement in the official papers of the city to the owners of real estate in said city not registered, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered upon the property, should they fail to have such record made, then and in that case, they shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement, and in case the same be collected for the space of six months, a fien for the accumulated fines and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal claims are now or may be hereafter by law collected, the said fines to be paid into the city treasury; the notices to parties failing to register property may be given so as to embrace the property of an entire block or section, or any number of wards, or the city at large, at the discretion of the said City Engineer.

my17:s57 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on fuel, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.

235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

SEMPLE'S

eral Street, Allegheny.

Summer Millinery.

Straw and Fancy Gimp Hats and Bonnets.
A beautiful assortment of French Flowers, in Roses, Sprays and Wreathes.
Bonnet Ribbons, all colors and widths.
Plain and Plaid Sash Ribbons, all colors.
Illusions, Crapes, Tattes and Trimming Silks.
Lace Collars and Collarettes.
Ladies and Gents' Linen and Fancy Handkerchiefs.
Jaconet and Pique Embroidered Trimmings.
Fancy Silk, Linen, Willow and Palm Leaf Fans.
Ladies' Corsets and Underwear.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Plain and Fancy Hose.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

SUMMER SHAWLS

AND SKIRTS.

Black Lama Lace Shawls, from $4 up.
$1 62. Shetland Shawls.
50c. and 75c. Printed Summer Shawls.
$2. Light Woolen Shawls.
65c. Light Fancy Gored Skirts.
75c. White Woven Skirts, a great bargain.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Housekeeping Dry Goods.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have Opened a Complete Line of

Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.

ALL THE NEW STYLES

Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE

"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"

Elegant shades, reduced to

$2.00 Per Pair.

A FULL LINE OF

Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.

ap26:q26-MWF

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

Offer their

New Spring Stock

AT EASTERN PRICES.

Lowest in Nine Years.

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

mh28:o

FOR SALE.

MAGNIFICENT

BUILDING SITES.

*Lots! Lots! Lots!*

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centra Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,

No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

R. G. HERRON.

ON THE PREMISES.

ap15:s59

THE

BALTIMORE AMERICAN

And Commercial Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED IN

MORNING, 1774 AND WEEKLY

AFTERNOON, EDITIONS.

Merchants and others in Pittsburgh and vicinity seeking Southern and Western trade will find THE AMERICAN an advertising medium unsurpassed by any newspaper South, and a prominent first-class business and family journal. THE AMERICAN has a large and rapidly increasing circulation along the line of all the railroads connecting Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Specimen copies sent free.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26-cii

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TUETLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my17r45

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.


OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 27, 1871.

The demand for money freshened up a little on Saturday, but the market throughout the week was favorable to the borrower, and will, it is thought, continue so for some time to come.

The dealings in bonds and stock were unusually light almost a mid-summer dullness prevailing.

There was some enquiry for Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds at 95, and for the stock at 39@41.

There were a few orders for Bank stock afloat but the few lots offering were held too high to tempt buyers.

Columbia oil stock was offered at $17, but without affecting a sale.

The New York market was quiet but firm on gold and Government Bonds. The stock board showed more activity, but the leading stocks are so heavily clipped that it is impossible almost to arrive at honest figures. Reading was steady at $117. Lake Shore passive at $114. Cleveland & Pittsburgh wavered between $121 and $122, whether it is going up or coming down, no body seems to know, quite as likely one as the other. Erie was heavy all day, and a further drop was looked for, but late in the day it went up two points. Rock Island, also, made a stride into the twenties, but closed at 120 even.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

| Bonds—1881 | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 20—1862 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " 1864 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " 1865 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " Less new | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| " 1867 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| " 1868 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 10-40s | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Currency 6s | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| RAILWAYS | | |
| New York Central | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Do Scrip | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Erie | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Reading | 117 | 117 |
| Lake Shore | 114 | 114¼ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 122¾ | 121¾ |
| Rock Island | 120 | 120 |
| Chicago & N. W. | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| St. Paul & Fond du Lac | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Wabash | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 82 | 82 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 46¾ | 47¾ |
| West. Union Telegraph | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Adams Express | 81 | 81¾ |
| U. S. Express | 56 | 56¾ |
| Wells, Fargo | 46 | 46 |

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65 | 113¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67 | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1862 | 111¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68 | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1864 | 111¾ | U. P. R. R. | 92¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1865 | 111¾ | U. P. R. R. Land Gr. | 86¾ |
| U. S. 10-40 | 109¾ | Cy. Pacific | 115¾ |

NEW YORK, May 27, 1871.

Gold quiet and dull at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at 6@2 per cent. Carrying rates from 1 per cent. per annum to one sixty-fourth of 1 per cent. for use. Clearances $20,000,000. Governments dull and firm, closing at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on the opening prices. Stocks rather dull, except Lake Shore and Rock Island. The latter was advanced on large purchases by cliques, and it is expected that they will bid it up higher, as they are heavily loaded and cannot sell at present prices. Ohios, Northwesterns and St. Pauls have been weak. The indications now are that the various cliques will advance prices next week. Money market took a sudden downward turn late in the day, and closed weak. The Bank statement is favorable to continued ease. The following are the changes: Loans, increase $2,005,107; specie, increase $117,301; legal tenders, increase $1,-200,192; deposits, increase $4,896,744; circulation, decrease $135,722. Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 117¾; 5-20s, 62, 111¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do '65, new, 113¼; do '67, 113¾; do '68, 114; 10-40s, 109¾; currency sixes, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 6's, old Tennessee 75¾; new do 72¾; new Virginia 74¾; old do 69¾; old North Carolina 47¾; new do 36¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 59¾; Quicksilver, 35¾; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 81; Wells & Fargo Express, 46¾; American Union do, 56¾; United States do, 56¾; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 94; Erie, 39¾; do preferred, 54; Harlem, 135; do preferred, 134; Reading, 118¾; Michigan Central, 124¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 122¾; Northwestern, 86¾; do preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 120; New Jersey Central, 113; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 64¾; do preferred, 81; Ft. Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 29; do preferred 62¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & C. 89¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 78; Lake Shore, 114¾; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 103¾; Union Pacific Bonds, 92¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 27, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¼@4¾; refined do, 4¾@5¼; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7¼@7¾.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and unchanged; sales reported at 12@14 for fair to good and 15@16 for strictly prime. There has been some inquiry for grease butter on eastern account and we are reported sales at 9@9¾.

BEANS—There is considerable inquiry for choice navy and the market is almost bare—may be quoted at $2. Common and medium do not seem to be wanted at any price.

BROOM CORN—Very dull: we can report ocessional small sales at 5@6, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75 per bbl Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair but prices are weak and dropping: 3 lb cans Peaches $3.25@3.50 per dozen; 2 lb do, $2.25@2.50; Tomatoes, $2.00; Corn, $2.00@2.75, the outside figure for Winslow's.

CHEESE—Is weak but unchanged; prime new New York Goshen, 16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15c; prime Ohio Factory, 14c; Ohio Dairy, 12@13c.

CORN MEAL—We can report small sales at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in a jobbing way, 23@23½ cts—usual advance for small lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Demand is rather better, but as yet the inquiry is mainly for small lots; we continue to quote shoulders at 6@6½; ribbed sides, 7@7½; clear sides, 8@8½; hams, 10½@12½c. Country lard 9@10½.

EGGS—With slightly increased receipts and scarcely an average demand, the market is weaker and we now quote at 19@20. Holders generally are still asking 20, and it is expected that the receipts will fall off again within the next few days.

FEATHERS—Scarce and in demand, with sales of No. 1 live geese feathers at 74@75—usual advance in a small way.

FLOUR—The market has ruled firm all week, but with only a moderate demand, there is no excitement and no change to make in quotations: $7.00@7.25 for good to choice red winter wheat; $7.50 for white; $7.00 for good springs and $7.25 for choice bakers flour. Rye flour is still quoted at $6.00, that is for small lots in store.

FRUITS—Green apples scarce and may be quoted at $5@8 per bbl. Dried Apples unchanged at 5@7 cts as to quality. Dried cherries, 10@11 for quarters; 11¾@12¾ for pitted, and 14@15c for fancy. Oranges, $6.00 6.50; Lemons, $6.50. Prunes, 10¾ for Turkish, and 12c for French. Currants, 10¾@11 cts. Layer Raisins $3.00 per box; Valencia's, 15 cts per pound.

GRAIN—Wheat continues scarce and with a steady milling demand the market is strong and prices well maintained; we are reported sales of red at $1.44@1.48, according to quality, and white may be quoted 75@80 cts per bushel higher. Oats, firm but not quotably higher. 59@60 buying and 62@65 selling—small lots, in store, 65. The impression is gaining strength that prices cannot go much higher, as they are worth more here now relatively than they are in any of the eastern markets, and, furthermore, they can be brought here from Chicago at present prices. There is some inquiry for Rye and none offering—none in this market and the country is reported bare; we continue to quote at $1.00@1.05. Corn is dull but unchanged; car 2 cars mixed ear, at 70—mixed shelled may be quoted at 70 and prime yellow at 71@72; mixed shelled is offering here at 70. Nothing doing in Barley and excepting what is in the hands of consumers, there seems to be no stock either here or in the country.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market continues weak, in view of the large amount in importers hands, to which will soon be added 60,000 bags, bought and on the way from Brazil. The imports to this date have been largely in excess of same date last year, as will be seen by the figures, viz:

Total stock in United States in first hands:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 1st, | 1868 | 485,465 bags. |
| " " | 1869 | 96,545 " |
| " " | 1870 | 73,409 " |
| " " | 1871 | 63,267 " |
| May 29th, | 1871 | 134,753 " |

Add to the latter figures the amount to arrive—60,000 bags—and we have 194,775 bags held in first hands at this date—the largest stock ever held in the United States for several years. With no increased demand from the interior, cellars must experience a further decline on the seaboard. Sugars—The market for Raws and Refined has ruled steady for the last week, and Refiners have shown a disposition to advance—in fact some of the leading refineries have advanced prices and all will follow if the demand is large enough to force them to suit. Baltimore, just now, is the cheapest market on refined goods, the reason for which we are unable to discover, unless it is that the refiners of that city, looking further ahead, are unwilling to sell stocks of a declining tendency, preferring an anticipated inactive business during the summer. It is quite safe, however, to say that refined sugars will maintain their present position for a while long enough at least to the extent of ⅛c per lb this week. Molasses Sugars are lower, the supply being in excess of the demand. Syrups—For all the grades, stands as Durand's. Havemeyer and Elder are held at better figures, while low grade molasses goods are relatively cheaper. Rice—Carolina very scarce at all points, with an advance on it and Foreign to the extent of ¼ and ⅜c.

COFFEE—Fancy, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 16@16¾.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 63; other grades, 45@55.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 114; prime, 11¾ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico 65 gals, 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾ @12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¼; C, yellow, 12¼; Soft Sugars—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 to $1.20; Fancy Japan down to Superfine, $1.

G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.20; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.40; good, 85cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1.20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 55c.

HAY—Sales from country wagons, at $15@ 22 per ton. Baled is still quoted steady, on wharf, at $17@19.

HIDES—Quoted at 23@23¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted $10 16@16.40 calf, 16@18 per skin.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky, $175 per ton; dressed, 11 cts per lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.35 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MARKET SUIT—The season is about over; occasional small sales at $1.50@1.75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

MILLFEED—Sales from store, in a jobbing way, at $1.00@1.50 for Bran; $1.65@1.85 for Middlings; and for Rye and none offering—none in this market and the country is reported bare; we continue to quote at $1.00@1.05. Corn is dull but unchanged; car 2 cars mixed ear, at 70—mixed shelled may be quoted at 70 and prime yellow at 71@72; mixed shelled is offering here at 70. Nothing doing in Barley and excepting what is in the hands of consumers, there seems to be no stock either here or in the country.

OILS—Lard Oil is weak and drooping; we continue to quote No. 1, at 88@90.

PROVISIONS—Hams sugar cured, 15@15½ cts each. PEA NUTS—Higher, 10@10½ cts.

PROVISIONS—Trade moderately active but prices are lower; sugar cured canvassed shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured canvassed do, 10¾; ribbed sides, 9¾; clear do, 10¾; Breakfast Bacon, 12½; Hams, canvassed: sugar cured canvassed hams, 15. Lard, 11¾ in tcs and 12¾ in buckets and kegs. Dried Beef, 18@19; pickled pigs' feet, $1.75. Mess Pork, $19.00@19.50.

POTATOES—The market has been firm for several days past, occasioned by a very light supply, and, as compared with the early part of the week, prices are 3@5 cts per bushel higher, particularly for strictly prime. We now quote Lake Shore Peach Blows at $1.25, by the car load, and $1.30@1.35 for small lots, in store. It is thought that Prices will be increased arrivals within the next few days.

POULTRY—The market is reported a little slow, and with increased receipts prices are lower; we now quote at 70@75 cts per pair, by the coop.

SEEDS—There is little or no inquiry for either Clover or Timothy Seeds and the season may be regarded as over. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted—may be quoted firm at $2.30@2.35.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Sales at 8¾c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 @11c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 27, 1871.

The course of the oil market during the past two or three days has been very checkered, and, in consequence, the volume of business in the aggregate, has been comparatively light. It closed a little offish on Thursday, was weak and decidedly lower on Friday, but to-day, there was another reaction, and instead of going still lower, as was generally expected, prices were higher, and the feeling stronger. The fact is, business has been rather dull all week, notwithstanding there has been more or less excitement, and it was owing, in part, at least, to the unsettled condition of the market at present and the uncertainty in regard to the future; ourreiners generally, it would seem, have bought sufficient crude and sold enough refined to keep them going for the next two or three months, and, consequently, many of them, for the time being, at least, are virtually out of the market. The policy of selling long lines at such a good many of them, which was so popular a few years ago, is, to use a common expression, about played out, and, consequently, while there is less doing in the way of "differences," there is more real and legitimate business now than there was then. This is evident from the fact that while the sales are not one tenth now of what they were then, our receipts and shipments are fully as large. Furtheraure, there are very few outsiders dabbling in oil, and the business is now being conducted mainly by those who are regularly in the oil trade, and the consequence is, our market is freer from speculation than it has been for several years.

Receipts of crude this week, 24,118 bbls; last week, 45,774 bbls; January 1st to date, 323,384 bbls; same time last year, 369,143 bbls. Exports refined this week, 15,750 bbls; last week, 18,097 bbls; January 1st to date, 198,856 same time last year, 273,980 bbls. Sales this week, 42,000 bbls. crude; 24,000 bbls. refined; last week, 27,000 bbls. crude; 9,500 bbls. refined.

CRUDE.

Market firm, and, as compared with yesterday, prices are a shade higher. Seller May, 13¾; buyer or seller until July, 13¾; seller all year, 12 bid; 12¾ asked. Sales 5 cars, at Parker, at $5; 6 do do, at $5.25@; 1,000 bbls, at Foster, at $5.02½ and 2,000 seiner 90 days, on lower creek, at $4.95.

REFINED.

Reported firm but unchanged. City make, on spot, held at $2; country, $1.90.

OIL RECEIPTS BY A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Works 774, account J Bushnell; Same 622, account J S Miller; Same 154, account Duncan & Young; Brilliant O W 80, account J Marshall; Forsyth O W 80, account J Bushnell; Hutchinson Ref 74, account A H Crawford; Union Ref 240, account Parker & Co; Phillips, near Ref 100, account same; Fairview O W 154, account Bates & G; Same 154, account A H Crawford; Riverside O W 80, account O W Fuller; Same 80, account J Bushnell; Crystal O W 148, account same; Vista O W 158, account H McKelvy; Peerless O W 74, account Duncan Young; Petrolite O W 154, account same; Standard O W 62, account P Hutchinson; Commercial O W 74, account Bates & G; Standard O W 74, account same; Citizens O W 474, account T Hackett; Keystone O W 160, account same; Standard O W 80, account P Hackett; Star O W 214, account A P Bennett.

Total..... 6,41

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

J. A. McKee & Scn 440 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co., 312 bbls. refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 515 bbls crude oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger 315 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philada.

Total..... 1,752 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons 130 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 150 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Union Refining Co., 76 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total..... 356 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—12 M.—Crude 14¼c. Refined, May, June and July 25¾@26c; July 26c; August and September 26¾c asked; July and September 26c.

5:30 P. M.—May 25¾; June 25¾@26; July 26c; June and August 26c bid; June and September 26¼c bid; July and September 26¼c bid. Crude 14c. Sales 1000 bbls June and August 26c; 1000 do June and September 26¼c; 1000 do July and September 26¼c.

NEW YORK, May 27.—12:15 P. M.—Market quiet and easier. Crude 14¼@14¾c; refined 25½; June 25¾c.

2 P. M.—5000 bbls May sold at 25¾.

3:15 P. M.—Market feels firmer; crude 14¼@ 14¾; refined 25¾c nominal; June 25¾@26c.

PARKERS, May 27.—12:15 P. M.—Market quiet and little doing at $4.90@4.95; holders ask $5.

OIL CITY, May 27.—12:30 P. M.—Market firm; considerable inquiry; Lower Creek $5.05@5.10, Oil City $5.20@5.35. Clear and warm.

PLEASANTVILLE, May 27—1 P. M.—Market quiet and held firm at $4.45@4.50.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 27—1 P. M.—Market firm and quiet; offering $5; held at $5.05; several sales at $5.

TITUSVILLE, May 27—12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet but firm; $4.77¾ bid; $4.80 asked.

9 P. M.—Market opened a shade weaker this morning, but has since declined 25 cents on a barrel on both sections of the road. Sellers are holding back for best prices that have been ruling during the past week, and are not selling much oil on Lower Creek; $4.60 was the ruling figure at close, and $4.75 on Upper Creek for regular delivery and spot, though sales were made early in the day at prices slightly better than those mentioned. We quote the following sales: 1,000 bbls on Upper Creek for regular at $4.80; 500 bbls, same place, for spot, $4.90; 1,000 bbls, same place, for regular, $4.75; 1,000 bbls, same place, for regular, $4.70; 1,000 bbls, same place, for spot, $4.75; 1,000 bbls, same place, for spot, $4.75; 350 bbls, same place, for spot, $4.75; 500 bbls, same place, for spot, $4.75; 1,000 bbls on Lower Creek, S. O., 1st 6 months, $4.95; 1,000 bbls on Lower Creek, S. O., 1st 6 months, $4.95; 1,000 bbls, same place, S. O., 1st 6 months, $4.95; 2,000 bbls, same place, S. O., 1st 6 months, $4.90; 1,000 bbls on Lower Creek, S. O., at 90 days, $4.85, 500 bbls at Rouseville at $4.90; 500 bbls at Rouseville at $4.95.

## RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with about 29 inches in the channel. Weather clear and oppressively hot in the sun.

The Wauanita, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, has 353 bbls fire clay, 150 tons metal and 15 tons sundries.

The Julia No. 2 is due from Zanesville today and will return as usual to-morrow.

The E. H. Durfee and Esperenza were loading at St. Louis for Fort Benton last week. The Durfee was to have left on Saturday.

A Fort Benton dispatch under date of 25th says: River at a stand. There is a good stage of water. The Rees arrived on the 18th and left on the 20th for Sioux City loaded with robes and pelts. The Ida Stockdale arrived to-day.

The dam which is now being constructed at Brunot's Island will not obstruct navigation for a month to come. At least Col. Merrill says so, and he should know.

The R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Flesher, is the regular packet for Portsmouth to-day, leaving at 4 P. M. She will receipt passengers and freight through to Cincinnati.

The Lorena is ready to depart for St. Louis just as soon as there is water.

—The Nashville *Banner* has this: We received yesterday but little additional intelligence from the ill-fated John Lumsden. From the officers of the Kate Putnam we learn that before sinking the boat rounded to and selected a position that is regarded favorable. In the Putnam boats picked up, the tobacco was all saved, and the only piece of live stock that perished was a bull, in which one of our steamboat agents is interested.

—The Evansville *Journal*, says: The city council did a good thing on Monday night by providing that the wharf-boat landing here for supplies or repairs shall be exempt from wharfage. They should go further promptly and reduced the wharfage on all boats to a low rent rate, that will furnish sufficient revenue to keep the wharf in repair, and create a sinking fund that will, in a few years hence, when it comes necessary, enabled the city to extend the wharf.

—The Portsmouth *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: We understand that the owners of one of our Guyandotte packets are figuring on a new boat with 16 inch cylinders and 5 feet stroke; and that a certain popular packet line is about contracting for a boat to make connections with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad that will have 30 inch cylinders and 10 feet stroke, and be a little faster than anything on the Ohio river.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Ben Chipley died recently in Alvarado, California, much regretted. He was formerly years on Humble river pilot, and, was long with, and a stockholder in the Naples packet company. He also owned a fork of the Naples packet company. Ben. Chipley was a brother-in-law of Capt. E. W. Gould.

—The Wildwood is a boat we understand that the barkeeper of the Wildwood and the barkeeper of the St. James have $100 wagered on the relative speed of the boats.

—Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Belle Lee for a weekly packet between New Orleans and Bayou Sara and Texas.

The capital invested in vessels on the Mississippi river and in the cargoes they are constantly carrying is estimated at $1,500,000,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, May 27.—*Through*—55 pkgs fish, 15 tcs rice, 28 bbls sugar, 5 pkgs tobacco, 1 pkg dry goods, 1 pkg bedding, A & C; 50 kits fish, 6 coils rope, 100 bales oakum, J B Sneathen & Co; 100 bxs oranges, 1 bale matting, 1 pkg mdse, Dalzell & Co; 1 pkg mdse, 5 do tob, J H Lippincott; 40 pkgs fish, 16 do drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 10 pkgs hardware, Bailar, Jr & Co; 1 pkg mdse, H Kerr; 1 bale rice, Watt, Lang & Co; 15 bbls sugar, R D Wood & Co; 5 bxs drugs, B L Fahnstock; 7 bxs drugs, Haris & Co; 1 pkg sundry, Jas Scott & M W Rankin & Bro; 7 bbls paint, J Schoonmaker; 10 bbls sugar, J Wilson & Co; 1 bbl soap, lot scrap steel, Anderson & W; 4 bbls pickles, Bruggeman & O'B; 1 bx glass ware I cask do, J W Craig; 1 bale of goods, Carr, Dalzell & Co; 1 bg d fruit, W Franc; 2 bxs mdse, D Gregg & Co; 10 bbs tea, Haworth & D; 14 bbls sugar, G W McClurg; 1 bx mdse, McElroy, D & Co; 40 bxs mdse, W J Steel & Co;

*Allegheny City.*—10 hhds sugar, 5 bxs tea, S Dyer; 8 hhds sugar, J Kohene; 2 bxs d goods, 2 bales do, Wm Semple; 2 bales do goods, 2 rolls carpet, Dunlap & S; 5 bxs d goods, Lea & B; 1 bx mdse, J Wilson; 2 bxs shoe, McClintock & Co; 1 bx d goods, H Harper & Co; 1 carriage, S P Armstrong & Co; 5 bxs drugs, L S White & Co; 1 bx tea, J A Thompson; 1 bx mdse, Mc Elroy, D & Co; 40 bxs mdse, W J Steel & Co;

*Allegheny City.*—10 hhds sugar, 5 bxs tea, S Dyer; 8 hhds sugar, J Kohene; 2 bxs d goods, 2 bales do, Wm Semple; 2 bales do goods, 2 rolls carpet, Dunlap & S; 5 bxs d goods, Lea & B; 1 bx mdse, J Wilson; 2 bxs shoe, McClintock & Co; 1 bx d goods, H Harper & Co; 1 carriage, S P Armstrong & Co; 5 bxs drugs, L S White & Co; 1 bx tea, J A Thompson; 1 bx mdse, Mc Elroy, D & Co; 40 bxs mdse, W J Steel & Co;

1 bbl h ware, J McCutcheon; 2 bxs do, J Goddard; 1 bx mdse, Campbell & Dale; 1 bale yarn, Kenedy, C & Co; 22 bxs tea, M & R Walsh; 10 bxs tea, A Ross; 1 bx shoes, A Harris; 1 bx tea, R Jackson.

*Local.*—1st empty ale bbls, Spencer & McKay; 4 do do, Pier, Dannals & Co; 5 casks hams, I Sellers & Co; 5 bbls glass ware, Dilworth Co; 1 horse W Sumner; 2 bags bags, Voight, Maloof & Co; 1 bbl roller, Scobie, Reed & Smith; 8 empty oil bbls, Dilworth, H & Co; 2 do do, J W Drape & Co; 43 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 27.—1 car potatoes, H Armstrong; 3 do do, J B Campbell; 26 bxs s mdse, Jones, Smith & Co; 2 cars iron, Pitts Bolt Company; 1 car lumber, G A Mundorf; 1 do do, R A Clark; 1 do do, Leather firm and 8 bbls bolts, Wilson, Glass & Co; 6 bbls rockers, Packiner & Irwin; 5 do do, Hammer & Son; 5 bxs bottles, W H Buffum & Co; 1 bbl eggs, H Riddle & Son; 1st empty bbls, Joshua Rhodes; 1st do do, Pier, D & Co; 1st do do, Spencer, McKay & Co; 1½ bbls whisky, P N Hamberger; 1 car cheese, W H Graff & Co; 1 case cigars, E Wormser; 1 do mdse, S W Kramer; 3½ bbls lime, Geo Weck; 2 do syrup iron, Jones & Laughlin; 2 cars coal, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do do, Jas Graham; 90 bars iron, Jones & Laughlin; 1 car lard, Cleland and Sharp; 5 bbls flour, Marshall & C; 42 bdls chairs, Reitz, Walker & Co; 34 do do, Packiner & D; 1 car lumber, J M Gazzam & Co; 5 bbls flour, Duffin & Rose; 35 oil bbls, C A Warmcaster; 20 hf bbls do, W D Cooper & Co; 199 bgs s corn, Keil & Ritchart.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 27.—1 car walnut lumber, W Hunter; 1 do do, Robb & Co; 1 do do, Voight, Maloof & Co; 32 do wheat, Robb & Co; 32 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 49 do do, Marshall, K & Co; 262 do oats, Robb & Co; 1 do do, Marshall, K & Co; 129 do barley, Robb & Co; 1 do do, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls eggs, S kegs lard, W H Graff & Co; 116 sks oats, 5 bdls bgs, Geo Curry; 14 sks rye 1 bx bacon, 14 bbls flour, J Gordon; 21 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 36 gr bottles, Geo Anderson; 1 sk hair, W Fiacus; 10 bgs s corn, E F Craighead; 5 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 6 kgs bark, Fahenstock & Co; 10 bbls flour, Rochester & Pittsburgh; 1 car corn and oats, Clark & Wilson; 1 do grain, F W Tipton; 32 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 210 oil bbls, H D Moore; 50 tcs bacon, H Meyer & Co; 26 bales cotton, E H Hyde & Son; 10 tcs hams, J F Hanna & Co; 10 do do, J A Renshaw; 1 bbl sugar, J B Berg; 2 bbls tobacco, Schmidt & Co; 1 cask brushes, F H Stewart & C; 1 cask furniture, W Bachman; 5 tcs shoulders, Mercer & Robinson; 8 tcs d beef, 2 bbls shoulders, Cheese & Owens 1 bbl syrup, 1 bx mdse, M Grogan & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 27.—2 cars metal, Union Iron Mills; 20 do do, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Hartman & H; 3 do do, Superior Mills; 100 bbls bags oats, Keil & Ritchart; 10 bbls spirits, 1 do whisky, Milliard & Co; 300 do do, Bissell & Co; Littel & M; 5 do eggs, 2 cars potatoes, 7 kegs butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 500 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 200 do do, Rochester & Pittsburgh; 100 do do, Schomaker & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 1 car s iron, Singer, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Maloney & L; 25 bxs cheese, P Duff & Son; 37 do do, Woodworth & D; 37 do do, N J Braden; 23 sks oats, Scott & Gsal; 1 car corn, Hood & Bro; 1 do do, Hood & Bro; 1 car bungs, Armstrong, Bro & Co; 51 bxs yeast, 50 do soap, 25 do cheese, S P Shriver & Co; 20 bbls w boards, 20 bxs cheese, Hartman & D; 18 sks rags, House, H & Co; 20 bxs cheese, J J Petitt; 20 do do, W M Gormley; 20 do do, Carter, Bros & Co; 50 do do, J B Canfield; 118 g hides, Popp, Baker & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, May 27.—50 bbls lime, G W Holdship; 10 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 1,975 ft lumber, Seibert & Co; 1 car stone, S Bracken; 2 pkgs butter, 1 bx eggs, Paul & Gibson; 3 bbls tallow, Strunz & Co; 2 bales and 1 bx mdse, D Gregg & Co; 1 bx mdse, Dalzell &L; 4 bbls varnish, Diamond Oil Company; 1 car merchandise, Lee & Co; 1 car junk, W Bulzell; 1 car wheat, Scott & Gisal; 37 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 1,037 billitts Irvin, Anderson & Wood.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, May 27.—1 car metal, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do, Spang, C & Co; 1 car lumber, S Morrison & Co; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, John Nanz; 1 sk wool, H Jones; 37 sks wheat, R H Dawson & Co; 1 bx c machines, Scobie, Reed & Co; 175 sks oats, 64 do corn, Laing & McKalip; 12 sks oats, Clark, Wilson & Co; 2 kgs eggs, Watt Lang & Co; 2 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 30 bgs wheat, John Crow.

ALLEGHENY STATION, May 27.—36 bbls & sx pples, F Owens; 19 hides, A Holsteine; 10 bbls flour, C McKnight; 18 bdls chairs, J Bernhard; 18 do do, Schmidt & Co; 1 car staves, Shedd & C & Co; 1 do do Kalya & R; 1 car lumber, H Guckhart; 1 do do, Forrester & C; 1 do s pipe, Tate, M & F; 1 car lumber, Jas McBriar; 46 bxs soap, L O Cowan.

## STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE,

BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spain, | France, | Helvetia, |
| Egypt, | Denmark, | Erin, |
| Italy, | England, | Virginia, |
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One of the above first-class, full-powered iron Steamships sails as follows:

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## BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having purchased the interest of Hays & Stewart, do associate themselves under the style of JAMES CALLERY & CO., who will continue to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING and LEATHER BUSINESS in all its branches, at the Tannery, situated in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny City. Also, at the Store, No. 102 Liberty street, near Ferry street.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.

In retiring from the Tanning and Leather business we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended, to our successors, JAMES CALLERY & CO., who always have a full assortment of Leather on hand.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1871. HAYS & STEWART.

ap28-26


DREKA.

Importer and Retail Dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING,

PARTY AND BUSINESS

CARD ENGRAVING

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HERLINE & CO.,

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☞Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography. ap28-26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, that neglect has consigned them. Will you be next? Or will you be numbered with the living? Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a torpid, disordered liver. With this combination the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They catch the infection of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's vegetable—the Podophyllum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they

DO NOT SALIVATE NOR BE

# HOME NEWS.

**Paper Collars** and all kinds of toilet goods at Evans' Department Store, at very low figures.

**Two men** suspected of being engaged in the recent burglaries were arrested on Saturday evening.

**In the inquest** on the body of Mrs. Rebecca Whalen the jury returned a verdict of died from heart disease.

**Larceny.**—On Saturday Isaac Gilder before Mayor Brush preferred a charge of larceny against Jane Boyd. Committed for a hearing.

**The finder** of a small green box in the McKeesport accomodation on Saturday evening will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office.

**With less complication** than any other, and doing greater range of work, the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine claims the first position as the *very best Machine* extant.

**All Allegheny** county soldiers, not connected with any organization, are requested to meet at City Hall, Allegheny, on *Decoration* day, at between seven and nine o'clock.

**A horse** attached to a *buggy* and belonging to Mr. Beckert, of Allegheny, broke from his hitching-post on Saturday evening and ran away. The vehicle was completely wrecked.

**Notice.**—The Pittsburgh Postoffice will be opened from 7 till 9 o'clock A. M., and from 5 till 8 o'clock P. M. on May 30, 1871. The carriers will make one trip only.

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

**Found Drowned.**—A boy about twelve years of age, named James Gribben, was found drowned in the old mill race below Lawrenceville, on Saturday evening. Coroner West held an inquest on Saturday, and a verdict of death from asphyxia was rendered.

**New School House.**—Messrs. McKee and Douglas have been awarded the contract of building the new school house in the Twelfth ward. It will be located on Sandusky street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and will contain fourteen rooms. The total cost of the building will be $40,000.

**Larceny.**—Joseph Eckel made information before Alderman Taylor on Saturday, charging Mary Thompson with larceny. It seems that Eckel lost a fifty-dollar bill, and having reason to believe that the above named Mary Thompson had taken the money, he made the information. Warrant issued.

**Strawberry Festival.**—The Ladies of Plymouth Congregational church will hold a festival in Excelsior hall, Allegheny, during Tuesday and evening also Wednesday evening the 30th and 31st. Strawberries and cream, lemonade, and ice cream will be served, with the beauty of the Hall as newly fitted up will make pleasant combination of good thing.

**Wanted to Fight.**—On Saturday John Kolb was charged with assault. The plaintiff, Joseph Schlatter, alleged before Alderman Taylor that Kolb threatened to give him a whipping, that he took of his coat for that purpose, and was only prevented from doing so by the interference of some persons who were present at the time. Committed for a hearing.

**Library Hall.**—Professor Cromwell's art entertainment was well attended on Saturday evening, and the audience seemed delighted with the views of "Central Park Menagerie." To-night the great city of London will be represented. We are glad to learn that the Professor will remain with us during the week. Some local scenes will be introduced each evening which no doubt will prove very interesting.

**Serious Accident.**—On Saturday about noon, an accident occurred to a man in South Pittsburgh named Frank Abel, which may prove, Mr. Abel has had a leg injured by means of Messrs. Kim & Co., and was engaged in wheeling coal when the accident occurred. His foot slipped as he got forward on the cross bar of the vehicle, cutting his throat in a dreadful manner. The injured man was taken to the South Pittsburgh Hotel, and his wounds were dressed by Drs. McCord, Dickson and Leggat.

**Double Larceny.**—Henry Stahl made oath before Mayor Brush on Saturday charging John Graham with the larceny of a coat valued at two dollars.

Frederick Aldemeyer made information at the same time against the same individual, for a similar offence. In this case, however, $15.50 in cash and a pocket book valued at fifty cents, in all $16 dollars, was the property stolen. Both offences were committed in Union Borough. The culprit was arrested and committed to jail for trial.

**Lost Boy.**—A boy named Albert Englehart, aged fourteen, disappeared on last Saturday morning. He had been in the employ of Conrad Hotze, and was engaged in carting dirt. He started with a load on Saturday morning, reached his destination, and set out to return, but since that time he has not been seen or heard of. The cart and horse are also missing. The father of the young man and his employer are in a great distress, fearing he has been foully dealt with. Three officers were in search of him on Saturday, but failed to get any clew as to his whereabouts.

**Good Templar's Council.**—Notice is officially given by Cuil W. Hazard, District Deputy, to the Lodges of Good Templars in Washington county to elect two of their male members to attend a council to be held at the lodge room in Healsville on Friday June 2, at two o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is to take into consideration some method of securing the nomination of temperance men for Assembly and Judge and Commissioners, and when practicable it is desired that the delegates be from different political parties.

**In to-day's** issue we publish a partial list of many worthy citizens who have asked Andrew Scott to permit his name to be used in the Republican Convention for the office of Assembly. We are sorry that circumstances prevent us from printing the entire list, as the names attached thereto, are those of our best citizens. We have known Colonel Scott personally for several years. We served two terms with him in Councils; and can truthfully say that we ward have never had a better member, and the manner in which he discussed all subjects worthy of being discussed in Councils, at his general knowledge of Parliamentary law, together with his good common sense, make him just the man to represent a great county like ours at Harrisburg. They are sorry the Colonel's business will not permit the use of his name but hope by another year he will have his affairs in such a shape that he can respond to the call of his friends.

**Four Charges.**

Francis Loibel appeared before Alderman Kenig on Saturday and made information against Nathaniel Candlin and his wife, Mrs. Candlin, charging them with assault and battery. It appears that Nathaniel and his wife have been assault upon a son of Loibel's by hitting him in the face and grasping him by the throat. Francis Loibel also charged Mrs. Candlin with surety of the peace, alleging that she threatened to kill both him and his son. Francis then entered a charge against the same Mr and Mrs. Candlin for disorderly conduct. John Wachter likewise appeared on the ground and charged Nathaniel Candlin with assault of the peace, alleging that he threatened to take a brick and knock his (Wachter's) brains out. It appears from the above that the Candlins have got into trouble. Warrants were issued.

**To Col. Andrew Scott.**

The undersigned citizens of the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, respectfully request you to permit us to use your name as a candidate for Assembly from the Second Assembly District. The able manner in which you have managed the affairs of the ward in the City Councils is a sufficient warrant for us to present you for a higher position.

| | |
|---|---|
| Geo. B. Pearson, | Wm. Smith, |
| James McClure, | George Tease, |
| G. W. Nichols, | John McGuire, |
| Wm. M. Pearson, | John Smith, |
| Geo. W. Gardener, Jr. | John Keal, Sr. |
| G. W. Feely, | John G. Frankhaus, |
| W. H. Culter, | James M. Pearson, |
| J. J. Shatterly, | James J. Astmar, |
| J. M. Covert, | Wm. Hill, |
| H. Shmidt, | C. F. Bauersmith, |
| C. Meixner, | James W. Crozier, |
| John McGinley, | John Murray, |
| T. Meixner, | J. C. Boyd, |
| James Graham, | Thomas Feely, |
| Philip Lutz, | Philip Lutz, |
| John M. Cook, | J. P. Leip, |
| O. Ellenberger, | C. M. Buvinger, M.D. |
| Joseph K. Catheart, | Norman Seidle, |
| John Miller, | P. Schmiker, |
| F. Gutendorf, | John G. Evans, |
| David Bell, | Jas. Connay, |
| Samuel Shaw, | Thos. Kelly, |
| Robt. Wainwright, | Jas. Black, |
| Geo. W. Glass, | Geo. W. Moore, |
| A. Hopper, | Jos. H. Shuck, |
| P. M. Dunkle, | R. H. Elliott, |
| M. G. Clarke, | T. R. Packer, |
| D. F. Fisher, | Louis Lenender, |
| J. H. McFerrin, | Wm. Lenender, |
| G. F. G. Fetzer, | Wm. Livingston, |
| Wm. Livingston, | D. F. Burns, |
| F. H. McConnell, | W. W. Boleman, |
| Chas. North, | Geo. R. Fearson, |
| R. Bracken, | Jas. B. Macklin, |
| S. W. Reynolds, | Chas. Kreyenger, |
| John Sampson, | Jas. F. Farrell, |
| Sam'l P. Darnel, | Jas. Semple, |
| John Donly, | Lewis P. Meekler, |
| Chas. B. Lemuel, | Samuel A. King. |
| John Scott, | |

*Messrs. Geo. B. Pearson, J. J. Shatterly, H. Shmidt, David Black, Wm. Smith and others.*

**Gentlemen:**—Your flattering and kindly communication requesting me to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Assembly from the Second Assembly District was duly received. The expressions of friendship contained in it are fully appreciated, but I must decline the honor you propose to do me. My time is so fully occupied that I feel assured that I should not be able (if elected) to perform fairly to you or to myself the duties to which would devolve upon me. Assuring you of my earnest appreciation of your expressions of approval, I must again assure you of my unwillingness to allow my name to go before the nominating convention.

Very sincerely yours,

Pittsburgh May 27, 1871. ANDREW SCOTT.

## TURTLE CREEK.

**Pleasant Words About the Village.**

EDITORS GAZETTE: This village is situated in one of the most beautiful valleys of Western Pennsylvania. It well deserves a more euphonious and significant name. If the inhabitant of the powers that be cannot suggest something original and appropriate, let it be named Tempie, Arcadia, Avon, Avoca, or some other name from the classics. At this place the Pennsylvania Railroad crossed the old turnpike that in former times was the great thoroughfare from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Now the latter is not traveled more than an ordinary country road. But in and its history and volumes of anecdotes might be written about traveling on it in early times.

Much building has been done this spring, and more yet is to be done. Mr. Lewis has erected a large store house just across the bridge from the depot. It will be finished in a few weeks. Captain McMasters has commenced the work of building a large dwelling house on the hill just north from the depot. The coal works here give employ to a large number of men, and some houses have been erected for them during this spring. The Mellon Brothers, of East Liberty, are offering loss and building materials of all kinds on terms to suit purchasers. They take pay in monthly instalments of $5 or $10, or more, as suits purchasers.

The United Presbyterians have a large and efficient church here. They support a good Sabbath school. At present they have a commodious and well finished meeting house, and this would be a desirable field for a minister of that denomination.

The Methodists have semi-monthly preaching in the school house. They intend building a house this summer for which they have a good design. There is a Young Men's Christian Association in active working order. They have erected a house and have it well furnished. A new school house, much needed is to be built this summer. NESTOR.

## DECORATION DAY.

**Who are to take part—Where they are to meet—Appeal for aid—Meeting General Meade—The Committee of Reception—Announcements.**

The following is the programme arranged by the Grand Army of the Republic, for Memorial-day:

The various posts of the county will assemble at their respective headquarters at seven o'clock, A. M., and proceed to the several cemeteries for the purpose of decorating the soldiers' graves. Post No. 151 attending to the cemeteries on the South Side, Post No. 88 to go to those on the North Side, and Posts. Nos. 3 and 17 to those lying between the rivers. After the decoration ceremonies have been concluded, all the Posts will assemble at the hall of Post No. 3, No. 104 Fourth avenue, and at 1 o'clock, P. M., will form for the procession, marching from the hall of Post No. 3, to the rendezvous on Water street.

The procession will form in the following order:

1st. The soldiers' orphans escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic, as a guard of honor, will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street.

2d. The National Guard will form as indicated in general order No. 2, Divisions headquarters N. G. P.

3d. The Allegheny division will form on Penn street, right resting on Water street.

4th. The Pittsburgh division will form on Liberty street, right resting on First avenue.

5th. The South Side division will move across the Birmingham bridge and will halt on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street.

The divisions must be in their designated positions at 1:30 o'clock, sharp, and the column will move promptly and positively at 1:50 o'clock. After marching the route already published, and arriving at the monument, the dedication exercises will be proceeded with. The oration will be delivered by the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick. General Meade will also make an address.

The soldiers' orphans from Uniontown and Phillipsburg will arrive in the city at ten o'clock A. M. They will immediately be taken to City Hall, where the ladies will have prepared a lunch for them; after which they will take their position in the column. Our citizens are requested to send liberal supplies of provisions to City Hall on Tuesday, by nine o'clock A. M., for these little ones.

The Finance Committee has met with considerable success, but they still need more funds to enable them to meet their expenses. Our citizens are requested to send in their contributions, no matter how small the sum may be, to Col. Stewart, postmaster.

The transportation committee are still in need of conveyances for the orphans and maimed soldiers. Parties having any to furnish will please also report to Col. Stewart.

The head quarters of the Executive committee on Tuesday morning, will be at the hall of Post 3, No 104 Fourth avenue.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL MEADE.

A meeting of the western division of Pennsylvania Reserves and old soldiers was held at the office of Col. J. H. Stewart, postmaster, last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the part of the ceremonies of Decoration day, and to appoint a committee to meet General Meade at some point east of Pittsburgh and escort him to the city. He is to be received by a delegation at the Union depot and escorted to the Monongahela house.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Reserves and all old soldiers, not connected with the G. A. R. or militia, meet at the custom house, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and take a position in the procession. It was agreed that all members of this delegation wear white gloves and wear their respective badges.

It was resolved that the delegation be under command of Gen. J. R. Sweitzer.

It was resolved that all the following members of the Reserves present themselves into a committee to form an escort of General Meade, provided transportation can be secured for all: J. Hunter Brown, Col. Reserve; Lieut. McMinn, W. S. Caldwin, R. M. Snodgrass, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Capt. Dalgleish, A. Morley, B. Bilood, Jr., Captain of artillery; Colonel Barnes, Col. R. Anderson, Col. J. H. Stewart, E. Abel, Dr. E. Donnelly, Tom. Hunter, J. D. Ramsey, W. G. Hays, D. Hays, Lewis Shuck, James Shidel, J. K. Brow, John W. Pittock, J. C. Jamison, Thomas P. Houston, and others.

On motion Mayors Brush and Callow were invited to accompany the delegates.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the custom house on Tuesday at 12 M. sharp, and it was specially requested that all the Reserves, old soldiers and others who may wish to participate be present at that time.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The various committees of arrangements for Memorial-day will meet at the usual hours this morning at ten o'clock, to arrange the details for Decoration day. By order of General James S. Negley, Chief Marshal. Colonel James S. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff.

The W. H. McGee Guards are requested by Capt. T. F. Hughes, to meet at Ashland Hall at half-past seven o'clock, sharp, this evening, to make arrangements to participate in the decoration ceremony.

All societies and organizations of the South Side intending to participate in the decoration ceremonies on the 30th of May, are requested to report at the hall of Post No. 151 G. A. R., Bingham street, Birmingham, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

JAMES KERR, Chief Marshal.

THE MARSHAL'S STAFF.

The following named gentlemen have been designated as constituting the staff of the Marshal-in-Chief of the procession on Tuesday next.

Col. I. M. Schoonmaker, Chief-of-Staff.

AIDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maj. T. B. Sweetzer, | Capt. Samuel Schoyer, |
| Dr. Geo. Purviance, | Capt. J. G. McConnell, |
| Maj. Fred Kennedy, | Capt. I. Hartemeyer, |
| Col. Thos. Kerr, | Col. Chambers, |
| Col. F. C. Negley, | I. S. Schoonmaker, |
| James W. Friend, | Jas. J. Brown, |
| Mathew B. Lemoyne, | Herbert H. Dalzell, |
| Jas. M. Brown, | W. K. McClintock, |
| Alex. Bradley, | Samuel R. McClean, |
| David A. Ross, Jr., | Will Hamilton, |
| Geo. B. Schoonmaker, | Jos. M. Gazzam, |
| Edward Hopper, | Jas. R. Schaeffer, |
| David A. Jones, | M. J. Mitnaweyl, |
| H. Clay Matthews, | J. S. Wainwright, |
| Fred Albrecht, | Jos. McKelvey, |
| Maj. Will McCandless, | |

The uniform of the staff will consist of light soft hat, dark coat, white pants, light gloves and yellow lemon colored sash.

The aids will report to the chief-of-staff, mounted at Monongahela house, at 12 o'clock, noon, sharp, without further notice.

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Marshal-in-Chief.

## PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

**A Pleasant Entertainment.**

There were in attendance at the Chapel of Pittsburgh Female College last Friday evening, some six or seven hundred ladies and gentlemen, representing our best and most refined and cultured society, to enjoy the unusual literary and musical entertainment offered by the pupils. That all enjoyed themselves and were delighted with the rich intellectual feast afforded was made apparent by the frequent manifestations of applause which made the hall ring with joyous gladness ever and anon during the evening. We regret exceedingly that our crowded columns preclude this morning an extended notice of these interesting performances but it will suffice to say that no offering was unworthy the occasion, and all were of such high and finished order as to reflect the largest measure of credit to the participant. The essays of Miss Emma P. Sawyer and Miss Laura Sawhill were especially fine and well conceived and worded. The solo vocalizations by Misses Jean Wallace, Emma Hinderniter and Emma P. Sawyer were brilliant and pleasing. The reading of the plaintive piece of poetry, "Will the New Year come to-nigh, mamma?" was an elocutionary gem of the highest order, and the fair young reader, Miss Mary H. Perabing, was awarded most hearty applause. "After the battle," a poem full of pathos and sadness, was read by Lizzie K. Pershing in a style that would have done credit to Mrs. Siddons. This young lady has a marvelously fine elocutionist, and possesses a large share of true, histrionic art and ability. "High tide in Lincolnshire" was admirably and beefingly read by Miss Minerva Thomas. The college makes a specialty of elocution, and we venture the assertion that in no other institution in the land can be found among the pupils so many finished and agreeable readers. A piano solo by *Professor* Nichols was very dashing and brilliant. A vocal duet by the Misses Harding was exquisitely rendered. Miss Sadie Cuningham, a young lady who has hitherto contributed largely to the success of the college entertainments by her clever and artistic impersonations of the piece, favored the audience with an interpretation of a familiar composition executed with but one hand. As a "single-handed solo" performer Miss Cuningham is worthy a large share of praise. For professional players can excel her executions on the piano, and her finished and graceful touch reflect the highest measure of credit to the musical department of the college. Miss Bruister, Mrs. Lazear and Messrs. Hunt and Alexander's quartettes of great talent and ability favored the audience with several gems of song and were heartily applauded.

The entertainment was very delightful and enjoyable throughout. We should all be proud of the fact that there lives and thrives and prospers here in our busy city an educational institute so capable of training our girls to think and write so well, read so well and prove such brilliant adornments to cultured society.

## OVER A STONE QUARRY.

**A Woman Claims to Have Been thrown Over a Stone Quarry—Leg Broken.**

Yesterday morning a colored woman named Sarah Clagett was found by a policeman, lying at the foot of a stone quarry, in the Fourteenth ward, with her leg broken. She alleged that she was taken to the top of the quarry by a party of men, who, when she refused to accede to their desires, pitched her over the quarry. She was brought to the Mayor's office, and sent thence to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the authorities of which refused to admit her. She was then taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where she now lies. Sarah is an individual not unknown to the police force, and her statement with regard to the manner in which she received her injuries should be taken "with a grain of salt."

**Real Estate Transfers—Filed Since Our Last Report.**

John Brown to Herman Schultz, May 25, 1871; lots Nos. 6 and 7 in John Brown's plan of lots borough of St. Clair. $1,000.00

D. Hamilton to David Davis; April 7, 1871; lot No. 2 in D. Hamilton's plan Patton township. 200.00

Richard Flara to William H. Simpson; October 2, 1870; lots Nos. 237, 239 and part of lot No. 245 in Francis O'Hara's plan, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, buildings. 1,500.00

M. Mariatt, to B. D. Moore, May 26, 1871; 21 acres and 99 perches of land in Sewickly township, buildings. 2,127.50

Samuel Hodgson to Ralph Bradley, April 1, 1871; 5 lots Hodgson's plan Chartiers township. 500.00

Margaret Dougherty to Catharine Cook, April 11, 1871; 40x140 feet on Shaws lane, McKeesport. 500.00

Samuel Taylor to John C. Cochrane, May 24, 1871; 1 acre and 40 perches of land in Killbuck township. 2500.00

Samuel Taylor to John B. Cochrane, May 24, 1871; 1 acre and 40 perches of land in Killbuck township. 2,000.00

**Jno. Biggert, & Son,** sell the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine, and will convince you there's nothing like it in the market. Give them a call.

**Wreathes** and Boquets for Decoration at at Murdoch's. Order early. 4

## THE PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL.

**Meeting of the Committee—Their Reports—The Establishment of a High School Recommended.**

At the last meeting of the Board of Controllers a committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each ward, to report at the next meeting of the Board on the feasibility of establishing a High School.

The committee consists of the following gentlemen: M. B. Sloan, Castleman; Dr. Dennison, Francis Torrence, S. Barker, Jno. E. Parke, William F. Trimble, Frederick Hanny, Geo. McCandless and R. D. Jones.

The committee has had one meeting, and the following paper was discussed and ordered to be printed. The committee will hold another meeting before the meeting of the Board, and it is supposed that they will report in favor of a High School by presenting the following paper, or something equivalent to it:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOL.

*To the Board of Controllers:*

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Second Ward School Board, praying for the establishment of an English High School, would respectfully report that they have given the subject that careful consideration which in their judgment its importance requires.

Your committee believe such a school should be established, yet they do not claim that it will be the most important school in the city, but admit that it will be essentially dependent upon the ward schools, and that if a power to enlarge its numbers, to advance its scholarship, to give a broad, generous culture, a thorough English, literary and scientific education, which shall qualify its graduates for usefulness and honor in all the higher departments of mechanical and professional life, as also the profession of teaching will rest upon, and be mainly determined by, the quantity and quality of the material furnished by the ward schools. It is a fact that must be patent to all who have given any attention to the subject that the higher grades of studies taught in the schools of our city renders it next to impossible for a pupil to acquire more than an imperfect knowledge of each of them in the time usually allowed in the ward schools.

It is the opinion of your Committee that, by establishing an English High School, this and other kindred defects, so much complained of by parents, teachers, pupils and directors, will be corrected—our schools be better graded, our pupils more perfectly classified, and much more thoroughly instructed in the branches taught. Many of our citizens are permitting their children to attend some of the Pittsburgh schools for the purpose of getting them into the High School of our sister city, while others have been at heavy expense to be compelled to send their children to select schools and academies to perfect their education. Many of our most wealthy and most influential citizens are the strongest advocates for establishing a High School, where the children of our city can receive a thorough instruction in the higher English branches without sending them from home, thereby placing them beyond the pale of parental oversight and influence.

Our city very much needs a Normal School where those of our pupils who desire to teach can be educated for their professions.

The cost of establishing such a High School as is contemplated, as near as your Committee can ascertain, would be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rent of rooms suitable for the purpose | $1,500 00 |
| Furniture | 1,000 00 |
| Salary of Principal | 2,000 00 |
| Salary of two Assistants | 1,600 00 |
| Incidentals | 500 00 |
| Making a total of | $6,600 00 |

It will be seen that less than one mill on the taxable valuation of this city would be required to defray the expenses of establishing and maintaining the school.

The common argument against establishing a High School is the cost that will be entailed upon the people for its support.

It is not what this or any other school may cost, but what they can afford to support, that should form the basis of action for this Board.

*Resolved*, 1st. That a high school for the City of Allegheny, to be known as the Allegheny High School, be, and the same is hereby established, and that said school shall go into operation on the first Monday in September next.

*Resolved*, 2d. That a committee, consisting of one member from each ward, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to secure suitable rooms for said school for the term of five years, and to furnish the same, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars ($1,500.00) and to procure the furniture necessary to accommodate one hundred pupils, and such apparatus as may be required for the successful operation of the school.

## THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

No business was transacted in this Court on Saturday. The following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

144 Bantz vs. Lord's Fire Ins. Co.
190 Hartje vs. Hoffman.
19 McNulty vs. Jacobs.
21 Crow vs. Simpson Bros.
72 City of Pittsburgh vs. Harrison.
142 McLaughlin vs. O'Rourke et al.
94 Sauerheber vs. Pittsburgh Tannery Co.
122 Gangwisch vs. Campbell.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Thomas J. Crawford, Wilkinson and Andrew Miller, viewers appointed to appraise the value of the school property of the Third and Fifth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, &c., presented their report, setting forth that they proceeded to view the premises and appraised the property of said school district as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate, lot on Grant street | $57,500 00 |
| Buildings, four story brick school house | 30,000 00 |
| Furniture | 1,000 00 |
| Books | 100 00 |
| Cash in hands of Treasurer | 5,169 74 |
| Taxes uncollected | 305 96 |
| Total | $94,075 11 |
| From which deduct estimated expenses to June 1, 1871 | 248 00 |
| Leaving | $94,125 11 |

and that they examined and compared the assessments of taxes in said wards, the division thereof in 1865, and the amount to be paid by the Third ward to the Fifth ward at the sum of $30,000, and for the fair proportion or share of said Fifth ward in said school property.

Report filed and confirmed *nisi*.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day.

## ANOTHER MONUMENT.

**In Memoriam of the Heroes of Hampton Battery—Description of the Monument—The Inscriptions—No Formal Dedication.**

The monument built by the surviving members of Hampton's Battery to commemorate the twenty-eight members of the battery who died in the war for the Union, is about finished, and the last stroke of work upon it will be made to-day. The monument is located in East Park, Allegheny, just across the canal, which is being built nearly opposite Stockton avenue. The project was started some time since, and the amount of money necessary for the work—some three thousand dollars—has all been raised from the surviving members of the battery and from public spirited citizens to aid in the matter. The lot on which the monument stands was tendered gratuitously by the Allegheny Councils. The work has been done by Messrs. Patterson, Canfield & Co., of Hartford, Connecticut, the parties who have set the Gettysburg, Antietam, and other national monuments.

The material is constructed of Westerly granite, and the pedestal will be surmounted by a figure of the same stone, representing a battery man in uniform standing and holding a rammer. The height of the figure is seven feet and the monument sixteen feet.

On the first side of the monument, which is square, are inscribed the names of the twenty-eight members of the battery who were killed or died in the service. The names are as follows:

LIST OF KILLED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert B. Hampton. | Edward R. Geary. |
| Joseph n. Miller. | Joseph B Todd. |
| Charles R Bright. | John Bright. |
| Henry Hess. | James Henderson. |
| Henry G Hess. | Charles Hanshaw. |
| William Hastings. | John H. Herbert. |
| Jacob Kerlrich. | William Latty. |
| Joseph L. Leech. | Joseph H McConnell. |
| William J. Nevin. | Hugh Purdy. |
| Adam Rath. | James Shoukhouse. |
| James D. Tese. | Joon Wehr. |
| James Wallace. | Richard H. Lee. |
| William H. Heiman. | John E. Loughry. |
| Egbert Glasgow. | Patrick Hefferman. |
| | John Bright. |

On the second side is inscribed the following list of

BATTLES IN WHICH THE BATTERY TOOK PART.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cherry Run. | 13. Chancellorsville. |
| 2. Hancock. | 14. Falls Church. |
| 3. Edenburg. | 15. South Mountain. |
| 4. Winchester. | 16. Antetam. |
| 5. Stony Creek. | 17. Berrysville. |
| 6. Winchester. | 18. Chancellorville. |
| 7. Fisher's Hill. | 19. Gettysburg. |
| 8. Middletown. | 20. Blackburn's Ford. |
| 9. Freeman's Ford. | 21. Mine Run. |
| 10. Sulphur Springs. | 22. Bristow Hall Church |
| 11. Waterloo. | 23. Morton's Ford. |
| 12. Bull Run. | |

On the third side is inscribed the following:

Organized in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

October, 1861.

Mustered out of the U. S.

service June, 1865.

The fourth side contains the State coat-of-arms in bronze.

The only thing that remains to complete the monument is the raising of the figure on the pedestal. This will be done this afternoon, if possible, and the monument will be formally dedicated on Decoration day.

There will be no formal dedication of the monument, but the members of the battery, as well as all soldiers and citizens desiring to do so, can witness the performance of the last piece of work to-day. It is expected that Hampton's battery company memorial will receive its share of attention on Decoration day.

**Ocean Water Soap** makes the finest suds for washing of any chemical compound known for cleansing and scouring glass, china, tin, brass or metal of any kind. It has no equal either as to quality or cheapness. Ask your grocer for it. tf.

**We** shall be happy to have all those in need of a sewing machine call at 116 Market street and examine the "Weed." We can satisfy any one, no matter how prejudiced.

**He Does It.**—Go to the Department Store when you have anything to buy, and see if Mr. Evans doesn't sell you goods cheaper than any one else.

**There** is nothing better for family use than a Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine, 116 Market street.

**McCrum & Carlisle** have opened some splendid black silk and Pongee parasols. 6

**"The** easiest thing in the world" is to remember Evans' Department Store, when you have anything in the fancy goods line to buy.

**Always Cheap,** viz.: the many thousands of useful articles to be found at the Department Store.

**Evans** opens lots of new styles of jewelry to-day at his Department Store.

**Headquarters** for jewelry. Jewelry for 10 cents; jewelry for 50 cents, worth $1 anywhere else; jewelry for $2, jewelry for $5, $10, $25, and $100 at Evans' Department Store.

**Boquets** and cut flowers cheap, at John R. & A Murdoch's, 112 Smithfield st. 4

**Gentlemen's** fine dress shirts of superior fit and quality at Macrum & Carlie's.

## BREVITIES.

MONEY is easy.

NOW for the stallion.

THOS HILL was lively yesterday.

CLOSE up your stores to-morrow.

GEN. MEADE is to be banqueted.

MEADE will be warmly welcomed.

NEXT Saturday primary meetings.

DECORATE your houses to-morrow.

COUNCILS will meet this afternoon.

CHURCHES will crowded last night.

GET your flags ready for to-morrow.

POLITICIANS are getting nervous just now.

PLENTY of soda water was drank yesterday

PASSENGER railways did a large trade yesterday.

SPRING styles showed to advantage yesterday.

THE cemeteries supply the purposes of Parks.

SECOND avenue Park looks bright and beautiful.

YESTERDAY was the warmest day of the season.

THE military are all trying to see who will look the prettiest and sweetest.

IT costs ten dollars to ride a fiery steed on Decoration day.

MR. JOSEPH D. LYNCH leaves for a pleasure trip out west this week.

CROMWELL'S art entertainments remain this week in Library Hall.

A GRAND matinee will be given at the Opera House to-morrow a'ternoon.

THE Consolidated Gas Company will organize this morning.

WHAT will councils do to-day on the water question?

WHICH CONVENTION are you a delegate to-No. 1, 2, 3 or 4. One left out—the lobby, No. 5.

HORACE GREELEY intends to tell us what he knows about Texas.

THE new South Pittsburgh bridge will be one of the finest in the country.

THE Western Associated Press will meet in this city on the 7th of June.

CAST flowers with liberal hand and grateful heart on the soldier's grave to-morrow.

NO more frosts need be anticipated this season.

THE Central Hotel is thriving and prosperous.

THE Pennsylvania Central has again changed her time table.

THE churches were not as well attended yesterday as usual.

TEN DOLLARS for a horse on Decoration Day. We heard of one or two "aids" who would not turn out.

P. W. MORGAN, Esq., has erected a costly and elegant lamp in front of the fruit house building.

TWO MEN belonging to the Fifth ward were arrested on Saturday night, charged with fighting on the streets.

THE new double-cylinder Hoe press of the *Pittbrgh Evening Leader* is working smoothly and well.

WHITE PANTALOONS will be distributed to the Grays at the armory this afternoon and evening.

THE Legislators are all homeward bound from Harrisburg. They are glad that their labor is over.

FRIENDS of deceased soldiers should see that their graves are marked to-day, so that they will be easily found.

ONE of our oldest citizens remarked that yesterday was the clearest day we have had for many years.

THE Directors for the members of the new society to try their hands at preventing cruelty to animals, are by no means unfrequent.

THE main covering and lime plasters in the Allegheny pleasure grounds are probably referred to in the Bible, being of the kind that they were content to eat locusts in.

WE were asked the other day how many man traps there were on Centre avenue, but, being but a poor mathematician at best, we gave it up.

ALL persons are warned against standing still on the composition foot paths of the Allegheny Commons, un'ess they wish to take root.

THE new Trinity Church is said by competent judges to be the finest specimen of gothic architecture to be found in any parish church in the world.

DOES the law, which according to tradition etc., age, dog and horse, walking along the streets with less than fifteen feet between between them, not apply as well to trains crossings Allegheny streets?

IT would be inhumane to arrange some means of supplying warm water and showers for the use of persons bathing in the water basins, now that the season has arrived? This bathing should be kept in hot water.

MR. GOSSIN'S benefit at the Opera House on Wednesday evening will probably be the most substantial of the season. No one who deserves better at the hands of amusement goers, and his bill is unexceptionably good one, we hope every seat may be occupied.

MR. THOMAS F. KIRK of Canton, Ohio, leader of the G. A. R. Cornet Band of that place, and Mrs. Kirk, are visiting the city on a pleasure and beauty. His Band will arrive to-day to take part in the ceremonies of Decoration Day.

YESTERDAY was Whit-sunday and was observed with services peculiar to the day by the Episcopal churches. The rite of confirmation was celebrated at the latter by a Grand Pontifical High Mass. In England the season and Fifth weeks of the Sunday after Easter, is presented their report, setting forth that they proceeded to view the premises and appraised the property of said school district as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate, lot on Grant street | $57,500 00 |
| Buildings, four story brick school house | 30,000 00 |
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and that they examined and compared the assessments of taxes in said wards, the division thereof in 1865, and the amount to be paid by the Third ward to the Fifth ward at the sum of $30,000, and for the fair proportion or share of said Fifth ward in said school property.

Report filed and confirmed *nisi*.

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**The Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railways —The City Councils and the Monongahela Wharf.**

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—About twenty years ago the opening of the Pennsylvania Rail Road occasioned so much gratification to the citizens that any request or demand made by that company was unhesitatingly acceded to by the City Councils without much regard to private rights or the public convenience; and the street in the city is now, and will be, encumbered with rails, belching engines and long trains of cars. On some streets dangerous curves have been made; many streets and alleys were vacated for the exclusive use of the company, and a long portion of the Monongahela wharf was appropriated to the use of rails and tracks; for all of which direct permission was given by ordinances of the City Councils of the city; no sooner, however, had the Railroad company effected connections with western lines and interior counties, than they began to lay roads leading eastward outside the boundaries of this State than they commenced to build another road to Connellsville, to compete against Pittsburgh in both passenger and freight transportation regardless of all complaints or remonstrances that were variously produced such an injurious course. Their persistance in adhering to that policy created a hostile feeling among our citizens against them that it is not surprising that the completion of the Connellsville road occasions more than usual rejoicing as it is welcomed as promising relief from the exactions of the first named company. It is however, to be apprehended that our city councils are entering on a course of repeating the mistakes made sixteen or twenty years ago: sometime their errors can be corrected by the courts, very often they are irremediable.

It seems that the Connellsville Railroad Company are about to erect a large, extensive and permanent structure on the north Allegheny wharf, above Smithfield street for the purpose of their passenger business, and it was granted by the City councils a few months ago, but where that body obtained *their* power to grant the grant—it was made to find a suggestion or question on that point made by a member of the Select Council while the ordinance was before them—is a matter of little difference, if not, contempt. On the 15th of September 1852, a like ordinance was passed by the Councils, authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to erect a Freight Depot building on the wharf, west of Ferry street. For this privilege they agreed to fund a sum the sum of $3000 per annum. The building was erected and used for the purposes indicated as you may see any day you please.

In June, 1853, John Edgar Thompson, President, and Andrew Carnegie, Secretary, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, for erecting and maintaining a nuisance and obstruction on the public highway or wharf, by erecting thereon a large wooden building, covering a five hundred feet in length by fifty feet or more in breadth, thus narrowing and obstructing the ancient highway or wharf, etc., etc. The case was removed into the District Court, and there tried in December, 1853, before Judges Hampton and Williams. The company made a vigorous and able defence, mainly relying, how ever, on their Charter and the ordinances of the City Councils. All did not avail them. They were found guilty. A new trial was moved for, argued and finally overruled and refused by the Court. A writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court, but before the case was reached in order, the trial the Company, with a wise discretion, abandoned their appeal and removed their buildings from the wharf. Could legislation have not protected them, doubtless they would have obtained it. Now, Messrs. Editors, that *which took place then is not less so now; the law is unchanged.* Tae Connellsville Railroad way promises to be of great benefit to Pittsburgh. It should be encouraged and assisted in all its lawful undertakings; yet so important is the Monongahela wharf to our commercial interests, their business interests and no